

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1918

[Eighteen
Pages]

VOL. X, NO. 267

CHANCELLOR HEADS JOINT PEACE DRIVE OF GERMAN ALLIES

Prince Maximilian Informs the Reichstag That He Has Sent Note Asking President Wilson to Take Steps for Peace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—Prince Maximilian, the German Imperial Chancellor, announced in his address to the Reichstag that he was sending a note to President Wilson asking the American executive to take steps for peace, in the following terms:

"Supported by all the selected authorities of Germany and others of the Central Powers, I have, through Switzerland, sent a note to President Wilson asking him to take steps toward peace."

"I sent this note to President Wilson because of his message to Congress of Jan. 8, and because of later statements, particularly those of Sept. 27, which are acceptable to us as a basis for negotiations."

The Chancellor's terms are reported to be: Immediate suspension of hostilities and a meeting of plenipotentiaries in a neutral place to discuss a League of Nations with abolition and disarmament, and the creation of a federal Austria;

Right of self-determination for the Russian frontier states;

Restoration and indemnification for Belgium, and federal autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine, with restoration of the Murman colonies.

The Chancellor also requested a statement of the Entente terms.

The remaining foreign and domestic sections of the Chancellor's programme coincided roughly with the Majority Party's programme.

Aimed at Liberty Loan

Washington Regards Austria's Peace Feeler as Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officials of the government will have no word to say concerning the Austrian peace proposals until they are received through the regular diplomatic channel. There are two ways in which the overtures may be made. A note might be handed to the United States Minister at Bern, or the Swiss Foreign Office might send the proposal direct to the Swiss Minister here. In either case, some time, possibly five or six hours, will be required for decoding.

While government officials will not comment upon a document that is not officially before them, it is possible to set forth the view entertained by leading officials. There are a number of phases of the war situation that, taken collectively, compel the conclusion that the peace offer of Austria-Hungary, and the acceptance of the fundamentals laid down by the President, are intended to arouse in the people of the United States a hope for peace that will be sufficiently strong to defeat the fourth Liberty Loan. The failure of that loan would be more desired at the moment by the Central Powers than any other event that could possibly happen. More than ordinary significance is attached to the fact that the peace offer comes in the midst of the loan campaign.

If the peace proposals of Austria and Berlin entertain the thought that Washington can be deceived now, a great error has been made. State Department officials fully realize that the one purpose of the military party,

(Continued on page four, column one)

PREMIER OF ITALY'S GREETING TO TROOPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The Chamber of Deputies reassembled yesterday with over 300 deputies present, and the president's warm greeting to the Italian troops, "who initiated the brilliant victories of the Entente," and to the troops of Italy's allies, was enthusiastically cheered.

The Premier opened his address to the Chamber with reference to the Italian stand against the Austrian offensive of June; which, he declared, not only saved Italy, but was a great advantage to the common cause.

Unity of front, he added, now actually existed, and if hitherto all the United States military efforts had been directed to the French front, it was because such a movement was required by the conception of the single command, to whose authority all cordially bowed.

DR. W. SOLF IS NOW FOREIGN MINISTER

Herren Scheidemann and Erzberger Also Included in New Ministry Which Is Reported to Adhere to Majority Program

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—An official announcement regarding the new German ministerial appointments states that Herren Groeber, Scheidemann, and Erzberger, are appointed Secretaries of State without portfolios; Herr Bauer, Secretary of State for the new Labor Department, and Dr. Solf, Foreign Secretary. The latter will also continue to act as Colonial Secretary during the war, with Dr. Gleim retaining his present position as Undersecretary.

Herren Groeber, Erzberger, Scheidemann and Bauer are Reichstag deputies, the first two belonging to the Center, and the last two to the Majority Socialist groups.

The Berliner Tageblatt states that the new government's policy is based on the Majority Party's new program, which adheres to the German reply to the Papal note in August, 1917; declares readiness to join a League of Nations comprising all States, and based on the idea of equality for all peoples, while aiming at safeguarding a lasting peace, and independent existence and free economic developments for all peoples.

The league is to protect with all its resources the states which join it in the rights guaranteed them by the league, which recognizes all their possessions, and excludes all special treaties opposed to the league's aims. The league's foundations are to be comprehensive, comprising the extension of international law, obligatory arbitration, realization of understanding concerning an all-round simultaneous disarmament on land and water, guaranteeing of an open door for economic, civil and legal intercourse between nations, and internal extension of social legislation and protection for workers.

The program further declares that peace treaties hitherto concluded must form no hindrance to the general conclusion of peace; advocates the establishment of an independent, fully autonomous federal state of Alsace-Lorraine, the realization without delay of electoral reform in Prussia and other federal states, coordination of the imperial government and the summing-up of government representatives from Parliament to carry out a uniform imperial policy; strict observ-

(Continued on page four, column six)

FRENCH DENOUNCE GERMANY'S CRIMES

Official Warning Issued by the Government States That Systematic Barbarism Will Be Inexorably Punished

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The French Government has issued an official warning to Germany, declaring that she shall be held responsible for crimes perpetrated by her retiring armies. The declaration, which is published in the press, is as follows:

"The German Government has always proclaimed that, should it ever be under the necessity of abandoning the French territories it has occupied, it will only leave behind a land completely devastated."

"This savage threat has been carried into effect with methodical ferocity at each enemy withdrawal."

"The pressure of the Allies compelling the German armies to retire continuously, they, as a measure of revenge for their invariable defeats, are wreaking their revenge more cruelly than ever on the people, the towns and the soil."

"Unfortunate people of our provinces are spared nothing. Torn from their homes, deported in crowds, driven like herds of cattle before the retreating Germans, they see schools and hospitals fired, houses and factories pillaged, churches blown up, gardens destroyed."

"The roads along which they are herded are sown with infernal machines, and villages are mined in such a manner that they shall explode on the approach of refugees."

"Added to all these things, hospitals are now being bombed, and wounded cynically slaughtered."

"The French Government, in view of these systematic violations of the laws of humanity, is placed under the imperative necessity of addressing a solemn warning to Germany and the states which take part in this monstrous work of devastation, that this conduct, which is in direct contravention of the fundamentals of human civilization shall not go unpunished."

"The German people, who are accomplices in these crimes, will have to bear the consequences. The authors of the crimes, as well as the perpetrators will be held responsible morally, judicially and financially."

"In vain will they seek to escape from the inexorable expiation which will be visited upon them. The account is opened, and will have to be settled."

"France has not entered into communications with her allies as to the decisions to be come to."

"The Allgemeine Tageliste, published on Sept. 8 the following order, issued by the military authorities at Innsbruck:

"Enemy aircraft which have landed, must be prevented from restarting by every means possible. Notification should be telegraphed of such enemy aircraft the moment they land. To provide for the efficient cooperation of the troops, local police and civil population, the military authorities notify the governors of Innsbruck and Linz provinces, the Governor of Salzburg, and the provincial commandants of police, that the dropping of manifestoes by enemy aviators constitutes a crime against the state, every aviator who drops such proclamations, or merely has them with him, places himself outside international law and will be held guilty of crime demanding extreme penalty."

"The Government of the French Republic hereby gives notice to the Austro-Hungarian Government that if measures so wholly foreign to the elementary laws of humanity are carried to execution against French aviators, the French authorities will take reprisals, which will inflict the same penalty on double the number of Austrian officers, who may fall into their hands."

Premier's Protest

M. Clemenceau Indignant at Deliberate Attacks on Hospitals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The bombing of Châlons-sur-Marne, when 20 explosives were dropped on a clearing hospital, has moved M. Clemenceau to write to the deputy of the town, M. Margaine, denouncing the cynicism of the German brutality. The letter is the expression of the French Premier's resolve that Germany shall pay the debt which she has thus contracted, a resolve which the French Government, wholly concurring in, has officially expressed in a public declaration to Germany.

M. Clemenceau insists on the deliberate nature of the German attacks on doctors and stretcher-bearers in the field and on buildings far behind the lines known to contain wounded. "As on land, so at sea, the German seamen are ordered to torpedo hospital ships without warning. When she thought herself strongest, Germany violated every tenet of international law with the utmost cynicism. Now that she is faced with defeat, she continues her crimes under the mask of tearful hypocrisy."

"The weight of debt Germany has contracted during the last 60 months is of a crushing nature," adds M.

(Continued on page two, column five)

THE MOTHER CHURCH MAINTAINS SERVICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—The following announcement was read by Bicknell Young, First Reader of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., at the services held in that church on Sunday, Oct. 6, 1918:

"In her volume, 'The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany' (page 116), Mrs. Eddy writes, 'At a time of contagious disease, Christian Scientists endeavor to rise in consciousness to the true sense of the omnipotence of Life, Truth, and Love, and this great fact in Christian Science realized will stop a contagion.'"

"This Church is maintaining its services today as a most effective way in which its large congregations can continue to be of help to the community by attaining through the church services a clearer sense of the omnipotence of divine Love and the impotence of aggressive evil at a time when disease is being so industriously promoted as it is through the common avenues of mesmeric fear."

"True Science unveils the fact that the mortal mind is the source of contagion and that the ailments evolved by that so-called mind can be diseased and eliminated only as its diseased images are held before the thought and paraded before the excited imagination preliminary to having them outlined and expressed on the body through fear and apprehension."

"It is the solemn duty of every Christian Scientist to enter at once the active service of his country and of humanity, to stop this drive of the 'enemy' intended to destroy health and life and to paralyze progress and righteous efficiency in this vital hour of the world's history."

"Mrs. Eddy has said (Miscellaneous Writings, page 229), 'A calm, Christian state of mind is a better preventive of contagion than a drug, or than any other possible sanative method; and the 'perfect Love' that 'casteth out fear' is a sure defense.'"

"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS."

MINORITIES TO BE RECOGNIZED

Tzecho-Slovaks to Guarantee Equal Rights to All, Says Their President in Reply to Felicitations by the Zionists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
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NEW YORK, N. Y.—The oppressive Austrian system of state churches, misusing the churches and religion for political ends, will be abolished in the Tzecho-Slovak nation, and national minorities in the nation will be granted equal political and cultural rights, with the majority, according to Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the national Tzecho-Slovak council.

The leader of the Tzecho-Slovaks made this statement in reply to felicitations extended by the Zionist organization of America upon the recognition by America and the Allies of the national aspirations of the Tzecho-Slovaks.

After thanking the Zionists, Professor Masaryk said:

"Our future state we conceive as extending, on the whole, within the given historical boundaries; that implies that there will be some national minorities. The intermixture of nationalities living in Bohemia and Slovakia is so close that a radical territorial demarcation is impossible, for we cannot afford to lose thousands and thousands of our people, and we do not wish to suppress the minorities of other nationalities. There remains, therefore, only one just arrangement—to grant the minorities equal rights in public life and schools—and that has been always our national program and offer to the Germans."

"As a matter of fact, the same program applies to the Jewish minority; the Jews will enjoy the same rights as the rest of the citizens of our state. Besides, I must emphasize that we will abolish the immoral and oppressive Austrian system of state churches, misusing the churches and religion to political ends. As far as the Zionist movement is concerned, I can only express my sympathy with it and the national movement among the Jewish people in general, because it is of great moral value; I watched the Zionist and the national movement of the Jews in Europe and in our country, and I learned that it is not a movement of political chauvinism, but of moral regeneration of your nation."

"Gentlemen, you were so kind as to mention my personal share in our national endeavor; I can assure you that to do what I think right and just not only for my own nation, but for all nations. Mr. Wilson, whose wise statesmanship we duly acknowledged, said that America is contending for the liberation of mankind. I am sure that you agree with us in our conception of nationalism as the most effective means of the true liberation and universal brotherhood. Only free nations can constitute a liberal mankind."

CHURCH CLOSING IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Christian Science Service and Lecture Stopped by Ruling, but Authorities Do Not Prevent Mass and Band Concert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On account of conditions prevailing here, the district commissioners felt it their duty on Saturday to adopt the rule that no religious services should be held here on Sunday except in the open. In compliance with the dictum many churches arranged to hold their services on lawns contiguous to their edifices.

In order to chronicle the news of the day, it becomes necessary to submit facts which are set forth with no purpose whatever to subvert the military censorship, for all laws are made apparently for application to all religious organizations save one, and the mention of the events of Sunday in Washington is made in full realization of that complacency with which the one sect referred to is given free rein. Indeed, one is considered out of tune with the regular order of the day who dares to voice a protest.

So, if it were permissible, under the order of things, to tell a story of sectarian favoritism, the tale would be as follows, but of course it is forbidden, because religious prejudice might be aroused.

In accordance with the plan adopted by the commissioners on Saturday, the people who attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Columbia Road, assembled on the lawn to hold their service. A policeman gave notice that all outdoor services had been called off by orders of his superiors. The Christian Science service was promptly given up. The fact was noted by a number of the congregation on their way home after dismissal that outdoor mass was in progress at Sacred Heart Church on Fourteenth Street. A policeman on the corner was asked why this service was permitted.

"I am the same officer who stopped your service," he said. "I told the priest over there what the order was and he said he would continue his service and fight it out with the authorities on Monday."

One of the officials of First Church of Christ, Scientist, following the notice by the policeman, called up the office of the chief of police to make inquiry. The church official was especially interested because a lecture on Christian Science had been planned for the open air on the White House ellipse at 3 p. m. The inspector in charge at police headquarters told him that the ban against all open-air meetings was on for the full day. Consequently the lecture was called off, although many persons went to the ellipse expecting to hear the speaker announced.

The purpose of the commissioners was to prevent assemblies of the people, a measure which they considered wise to adopt, and against which no complaint has been made.

One hour and a half after the lecture was to have commenced 2000 persons were assembled on the ellipse listening to a concert by the United States Marine Band. A sign board announced that vesper services were to be held at 5.

"There's no order against the 5 o'clock mass, is there?" a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked a traffic policeman, with no intention of defying the censorship.

"Oh, no," was the reply. "But the mass did not take place. It appears that the service was to have been combined with that of the community singers and through the failure of somebody to provide seats, plans were disarranged."

At the office of the chief of police, it was explained that the commissioners changed the order at noon which permitted open-air meetings in the afternoon, but notice was not given of the change to those interested.

SERBIAN COMMENT ON BALKAN SITUATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—On inquiry yesterday The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau found authoritative Serbian circles in London still skeptical concerning the wisdom of having treated with Bulgaria at all before the Allies had actually mastered the country, and news just received that Serbian forces advancing north of Nish, now found themselves confronted with strong resistance from Austro-German troops was quoted to support the contention.

The Christian Science Monitor representative was also informed that a most unfavorable impression has been created in Serbian quarters by the fact that the administration of recovered Macedonia territory has been placed in French and not Serbian hands, and that Serbian troops are not being allowed to enter Bulgarian territory. What, it was asked, would be the feeling, say, of British or Americans if, in the event of an allied advance into Germany, they were not allowed to participate.

These and other things, including the fact that such recognition of the status of the Jugoslav people and their army as that which the allies have accorded the Tzecho-Slovaks, is still deferred, are leaving the Serbs questioning, it was declared, what the future holds in store for them.

SUPPLY PROGRAM FOR ALLIES DETERMINED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Allied Maritime Transport Council held its fourth session at Lancaster House on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 and 2.

The council considered the supply program for the American Army in conjunction with the program of the interallied food and munitions councils and of various interallied program committees for other commodities, in relation to the tonnage available during the serial year 1918 to 1919, and important agreements were reached on the policy to govern the disposition of tonnage during the ensuing year between these various services. Newton D. Baker, the United States Secretary of War, with General Hines, Lord Reading and M. Tardieu were present during the discussion of the supply program for the American Army.

TURKS AND KURDS SLAYING SYRIANS

Thousands Seek Safety Inside the British Lines—Many Are Slain, Villages Burned, and Crops Destroyed by Pursuers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The foreign information service of the Committee on Public Information has issued a statement relative to the plight of Syrians in Persia and as to what the Syrians in the United States and Canada have accomplished for the cause of democracy. From Northwestern Persia, the report says, a band of no less than 45,000 refugees, driven out of the city of Urmiah by the Turks and Kurds, are making their way across the plateau of Iran, toward Hamadan, where they hope to find safety within the British lines. Perhaps a third of this number are fighting men. The rest are women, children, and old men. When the Turks made their first attack upon them in Urmiah, a month ago, they slaughtered about 15,000. Now they are pursuing the others with incredible fury, killing all that they can lay their hands on, burning villages, destroying crops, and devastating the country.

This forced flight is not the first outrage perpetrated by the Turks in Syria since the beginning of the war. Early in 1915, they began a series of systematic massacres. About 20,000 were put to the knife within a few days, and 30,000 were thrown into prison, from which they were later released by Russian troops. There was a second reign of terror in 1917, and a third during the month of March, 1918, when the attacking Ottomans were led by German officers. It was during the March atrocities that Mar Shimon, patriarch of the Nestorians, was slain by Turkish soldiers.

The purpose behind this campaign of blood, says the report, is characteristic of the Turk. The Turks have long detested the Syrian people because they are Christians and because, from the start of this war, they have been pro-ally. The Persians, who are Mohammedans, have been spared. They are supposedly neutral, and Ahmed Shaw, their ruler, has constantly advised them to remain so. But it is well known that German influences have been busy among them.

There are now thousands of Syrian people in the United States and Canada. They did not come here as political refugees, but because they look upon America as a great center of education and commerce. The American missionaries carried this news to Syria more than 35 years ago, and a great interest in the United States has spread from the college at Urmiah founded about 20 years ago. The Syrian-American colonies are in Chicago, Philadelphia, Yonkers, New Britain, Conn., Worcester, Mass., Hartford, Boston, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Some of the men are painters and decorators. A very large number are in the Persian rug industry, others are contractors and machinists. During the last months, many have gone into munitions factories. Their principal society is the Syrian National Association, of which Dr. Joel Werda is president. This organization has branches in every Syrian colony.

The Syrians in America have shown their patriotism by purchasing Liberty bonds and war savings stamps, and by free contributions to the Red Cross war funds. They are good and loyal citizens, and the 2000 who are in our army are learning to be effective fighters.

MASSES JURY DISAGREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For the second time, a jury has disagreed after hearing the government's case against Max Eastman and other editors of The Masses, charged with conspiring to obstruct the military laws. It is said the jury stood 3 to 4 for acquittal, and it is not known whether the government will institute a third trial.

MILITARY AREA IN COUNTY CORK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—The Army Council has proclaimed the West Riding of County Cork a special military area.

GERMANS BEATEN IN THE WEST MAKE NEW BID FOR PEACE

Effort to Negotiate Explains Difficulties in Which von Ludendorff Is Involved—Allies Advance on the Suippe Front

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The news of the German peace proposals proves at least one thing, and that is that the High Command is beaten, and knows that it is beaten. The offer to negotiate would never have been made unless the Germans knew that their ultimate defeat was a question simply of time. They are fighting a battle now, in the form of what ought to be a rearguard action, with their general reserves, and that should be enough to convince anybody of their situation. As has been pointed out continuously, in this column, the really serious side of their predicament is their inability to free themselves so as to retreat to a shorter line, and this is necessitating their tremendous efforts to hold back the allied forces and so prevent a débacle where they stand.

The Western Front

At the same time it is only necessary to watch the gradual development of the battle to see how now in one place, and now in another place, the Germans keep straightening out their own salients, and are thus continually giving ground all along their front without being able to free themselves, or to prevent the driving of fresh salients. The greatest example of this has taken place within the last thirty-six hours on that part of the line which is being attacked by General Gouraud and General Liggett, eastward from Rheims to the Meuse. When the present battle began the Germans were on the Vesle, and now they are across both the Aisne and the Suippe. The last withdrawal has been a hurried one in front of General Gouraud's troops to the immediate east of Rheims, a retirement which has carried them back to the southern bank of the Suippe as far as Pont-Pavanger, and then across the river in a straight line to the plateau of Orteil, in the neighborhood of which General Pershing's divisions are picked up. Now every one of these retirements makes the holding of Laon more and more dangerous, and the time must come when it becomes impossible to hold it. A break through anywhere here would be as fatal as it could be, and it is for this reason, unquestionably, that von Ludendorff is putting every available man into the field to hold up General Gouraud, General Berthelot, and General Pershing.

The St. Quentin Sector

Even more fatal, however, would be a break across the Hindenburg line in the neighborhood of St. Quentin. A clear passage here would bring the French and English right on the flank, and so to the rear, of Laon, with the result that the evacuation of it would be immensely difficult. It is easy to understand, therefore, why von Ludendorff is piling every man he can obtain for the purpose into the trenches across which Sir Julian Byng, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and General Debeney are advancing. The game is a wearing down one, and unquestionably the Germans are playing hard now for a break in the weather which might give them the opportunity for escape which they cannot find with the Allies pressing upon them.

COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The German War Office today issued the following statement:

"Between Le Catelet and to the north of St. Quentin there have been renewed attacks by Anglo-French forces. The retained Beaurevoir and Mont Brehain."

"In the Chemin des Dames region, Franco-Italian attacks were repulsed. 'Astrida' the Suippe and also at Brimont and Berru we evacuated positions on Friday night."

"Between the road from Somme-Py to the north and east of Liry we have been engaged in heavy fighting with Franco-Americans, but have maintained our positions."

"East of Exermont the Americans advanced as far as the wooded heights, a distance of a kilometer."

"Our forces which were formerly with the Bulgarians are marching to headquarters."

"Our forces with the Turks are retreating northward from Damascus."

"On Saturday we brought down 37 enemy airplanes and two balloons."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)

The German official report made public today says:

"In Flanders renewed attacks of the enemy against Hooge and Roulers were repulsed. Against our new lines east of Armentières the enemy followed by way of the Bois Grenier, Pournes, Wingles and the railway east of Lens. Before Cambrai the artillery fire at times revived."

"The English continue their strong attacks on both sides of Le Catelet; they have taken Le Catelet. The heights north and east of the town are held by us."

"The enemy having forced his way

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into Beaurvoir was thrown out again by a counter-attack.

"North of St. Quentin, French attacks between Sequehart and Morcourt gained a footing in Lesdin and Morcourt, but Lesdin was again taken by us.

"On the rest of the front and south of St. Quentin the enemy's attack collapsed before our lines. The French and Italians attacked anew with partial thrusts and carried out a united attack against our positions on the ridge and declivities of the Chemin des Dames between the Ailette and the Aisne. The attacks collapsed.

"On the battlefield of Champagne we retook in a counter-attack part of the ridge northwest of Somme-Py still remaining in possession of the enemy. After a strong preparatory fire, the enemy attacked on a broad front on both sides of the road leading from Somme-Py toward the north. His attacks collapsed.

"Between Argonne and the Meuse the Americans attacked yesterday without success. In the Argonne forest and on the eastern border Württemberg troops beat back manifold assaults.

"East of the Aisne the enemy advanced to the heights of Exermont.

"The bringing in of forces by the Americans in their attacks yesterday in the shape of tanks, infantry and artillery was exceedingly great. Their losses were very high."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué tonight says:

"Southeast and north of Aubencheul-aux-Bois we have improved our positions slightly.

"North of the Scarpe we possess Fresnoy and have established ourselves on its eastern outskirts."

"Today's statement follows:

"There was stubborn fighting yesterday at Mont Brehain and Beaurvoir."

"We captured the former early in the morning, together with 500 prisoners."

"Australians assisting in the fighting were heavily counter-attacked."

"Throughout the remainder of the day and evening the enemy made repeated attempts to regain the village, using troops brought up for that purpose, but all of the efforts were repulsed."

"In the course of the fighting heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy. British tanks doing great execution among the German infantry."

"The village now rests in our hands."

"The possession of Beaurvoir, which also was fiercely disputed, remained long in doubt. The enemy, which was strongly reinforced, spared no effort to retain the village. After making progress during the day in hard fighting, the English reattacked in the evening and carried the village, establishing a line firmly to the east and northeast of it."

"North of Beaurvoir we gained possession of Aubencheul-aux-Bois and established ourselves on the high ground running northward toward Lesdin."

"Over 1000 prisoners were taken yesterday during operations north of St. Quentin."

"On the remainder of the front encounters between patrols occurred at outposts in the various sectors."

The Serbian official statement under date of Saturday says:

"After violent fighting our advance guards entered Vranje and Marjan. Guns, machine guns and hundreds of prisoners were taken. The enemy is withdrawing in disorder toward the north."

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British War Office today issued the following statement:

"Operations of a minor character were continued successfully by us today north of St. Quentin."

"Austrian and English troops accompanied by tanks made progress in the neighborhood of the villages of Mont Brehain and Beaurvoir and on the spur northwest of the latter village."

"A number of prisoners have been taken."

"As a result of our continued pressure along the whole front the enemy has begun to withdraw from the high ground known as La Terrière Plateau, in the bend of the Scheldt canal between Le Cateliet and Grevecoeur."

"On the whole front between these two villages our troops are now east of the canal. Drivings in the German covering detachments they have gained possession of La Terrière and a section of the Hindenburg system in this neighborhood. The enemy is burning Douai."

"Palestine: There has been no change in the general situation. Northwest of Damascus our cavalry are clearing the country. They have taken more than 15,000 prisoners in this area."

"Since the commencement of operations on the night of Sept. 18, more than 71,000 prisoners and 350 guns have been captured, besides some 8000 prisoners claimed by the Arab Army of King Hussein."

"Included in these figures are the Turkish commanders of the sixteenth, nineteenth, twenty-fourth, fifty-third, and composite divisions, the commander of the Maan garrison, Ali Verbi Pasha, and German and Austrian troops numbering over 200 officers and 3000 other ranks."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

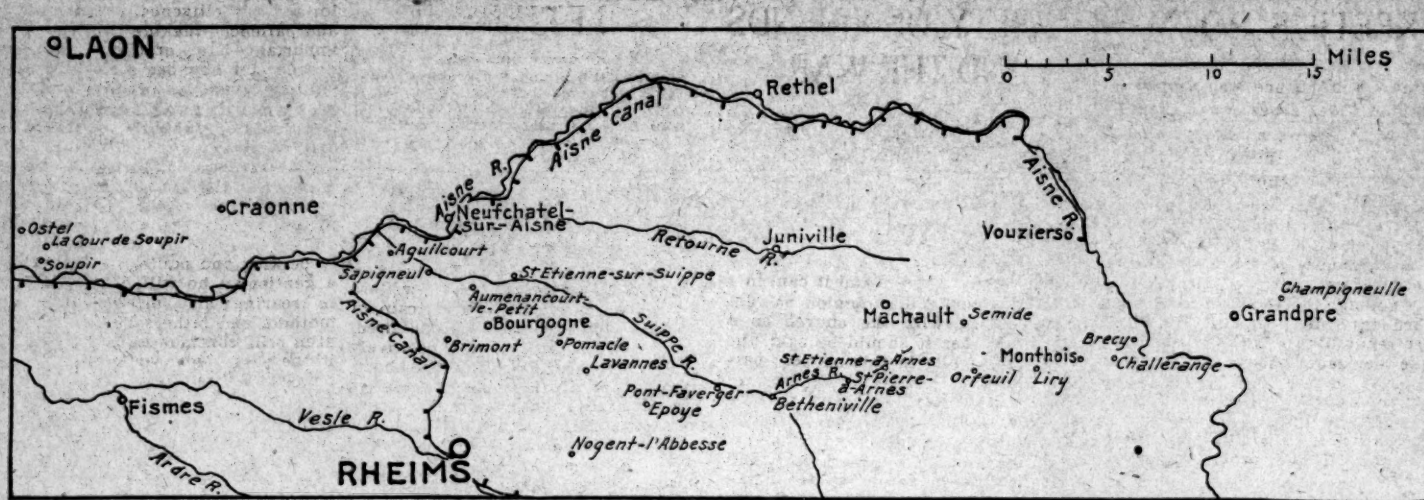
PARIS, France (Sunday)—The French official statement issued today follows:

"The pursuit of the Germans continued all night along the whole of the Suippe front."

"To the left, the French, crossing the Aisne Canal in the region of Sapigneul, reached the borders of Aguilcourt."

"Further east we are nearing Amunancourt-le-Petit. The Nogent-l'Abbesse prove is in our hands and we have largely passed through it."

"We are progressing on a general



Pursuit of Germans along Suippe front

On the left, the French have reached the borders of Aguilcourt and are approaching Amunancourt-le-Petit. They are progressing north of Pomacle. One the right, they are occupying Pont-Faverger on the Suippe, and are advancing along the Arnes.

WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

Captured German Order Shows the Instructions Given With Regard to the Treatment of French Prisoners of War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Galli, Deputy for Paris, gives publicity to the following order, emanating from von Ludendorff's headquarters and found on a German officer: "You are instructed with regard to French prisoners of war recently captured to take the following measures: Prisoners, including deserters, shall be grouped for several days in inclosures in the open air, surrounded by wire fences and given as little food as possible; prisoners are to be stripped of all valuables and anything of value already in camps is to be removed so that we may have forfeits in case our prisoners do not recover their belongings; prisoners are to be given a severe type of labor and working hours are to be longer."

M. Galli contrasts this German treatment of French prisoners with that which the French bestow on Germans. He says that near Chalons-sur-Marne he saw long columns of German prisoners being taken to bases. They were harassed men, all of them, and had been given food and never once did he hear even a threat or insult thrown at them by passing French columns on their way into battle, though the French soldier is well aware of the way in which the Boches treat unfortunates who fall into their hands."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The text of today's official statement follows:

"Active artillery fire is being continued in the Pasubio, Posina and Montello regions."

"On the lower Piave our batteries disposed of moving troops and transports, the firing causing explosions in the enemy's encampments."

"At St. Elvio, one of our parties surprised a hostile advanced post, capturing prisoners."

"On Col. del Rosso approaching enemy patrols were driven back with bombs."

"Hostile parties were driven back at Valla Garina and Susegana. An enemy plane was seen falling."

"An aviation camp at Egna was bombed with incendiary bombs causing the destruction of huts and hangars."

"Three machines bombarded the enemy's lines of communication on the Asiago Plateau."

"In Albania we made progress on the Elbasan road, reaching Lindas."

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office today:

"In the Tonale region, southeast of Ponte di Ercavalle, our detachments surprised and destroyed an enemy post, capturing the few survivors."

"At Dossio Casina an enemy assault patrol was driven back. On the Asiago Plateau British detachments broke into the enemy's lines, devastated his works and dispersed his garrison. We captured 150 prisoners."

"North of Monte Grappa the enemy attacked our front from the head of the Stizzon valley to Mont Solorolo. He was repulsed everywhere, except at Malga Valpez, where he gained a footing."

"The Austro-Hungarians began their assault along the front from the head of Stizzon valley to Mont Solorolo. The place where the enemy penetrated our line was at Malga Valpez."

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Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Sunday)—The War Office says in an official statement today:

"Italian airmen raided a prisoners' camp at Neumarkt in South Tyrol, killing and injuring a number of Italians."

"In Serbia we have withdrawn from Vanje."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's official statement given out on Sunday reads as follows:

"Section A—Our attack west of the Meuse, which continued today, met with determined resistance by artillery and machine gun from well-intrenched positions. The enemy's strong counter-attacks were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses to him."

"Section B—One American company belonging to a division which is operating with the French in Champagne, assisted by some volunteers from a French division, took an enemy machine gun nest this morning near St. Etienne. As a result of this operation they captured four officers, 209 men, 75 machine guns, a number of trench mortars and a large new tractor, without themselves suffering a single casualty."

"The German withdrawal foreseen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the allied front now runs in practically a straight line between a point east of Lens and Arrmentières, the Germans, therefore, having withdrawn six miles from their old front-line trenches. It is believed the German evacuation of Aubers Ridge indicates their intention of an eventual withdrawal from Lille, from which the allied front is at the time of writing, six miles distant. The allied casualties in the recent severe fighting are stated to have been comparatively light. The

WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

German Losses in Air

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—During the past week British airmen in France have destroyed 124 and driven down 46 German machines out of control and shot down 34 observation balloons, thus accounting for 194 German aircraft in one week. The British losing 90 machines. Between 8000 and 9000 aerial photographs were taken in the same period and 300 tons of bombs were dropped upon German railways and other military organizations between the coast and the Somme.

In the 24 hours ending at dawn of Sept. 27, 15 separate raids were carried out between Roulers and the Lorraine frontier by the Independent Air Force. Seven raids were carried out upon the railway triangle at Metz-Sablon, two on Thionville Junction, two on railways at Mézières, one each on railways at Andun-Leroman and the railway at Ars, also on Frescaty and Plappenville aerodromes.

Gen. March's Summary of Week

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The great trunk railway system, near the Belgian border, which feeds the whole central arch of the German lines in France, is the goal toward which the first American army, General March, chief of staff, said on Saturday, is making rapid progress.

The news during the last week from all fronts has been excellent," he said. "The three drives begun by the Allies on Thursday, Friday and Saturday have moved our line forward on a front wider than ever, affecting practically the entire line from the sea to Verdun."

"Between the Argonne forest and the Meuse River, the American army has not only held the enemy's reinforcements to that sector, but has driven its way forward on its entire front to the Kreimhilde position, where the enemy is standing."

"As soon as the direction of the drive became evident, Germany threw in its path a great many divisions, withdrawing them from other points in the line and they have been held there by the Americans when they are badly needed elsewhere."

"Just west of the Argonne Forest, General Gouraud's French army with the second American division has fought its way northward eight to 10 miles to the enemy's line of defense west of Challerange. Hills have been captured which command the enemy's supply lines south of Vouziers."

"The British drive on Cambrai and St. Quentin developed into a battle for the entire Hindenburg line between those points, and the enemy now has been forced back to or beyond this line along its entire length from Flanders to the Ailette. The British, aided by the twenty-seventh and thirtieth American divisions, directed their assaults particularly against the hills five to 10 miles north of St. Quentin, where they have swept entirely across the enemy's zone of defenses and have opened gaps in his lines which he has closed with great difficulty. In spite of the opposition of the enemy, Cambrai is being enveloped by the advance of the British, who have crossed the Escaut Canal on a wide front south of the city and have reached the hills beyond."

"The drive in Flanders, rapidly spread the line into a semicircular salient 10 miles deep. By this advance the Allies have taken back more than 75 square miles of Belgium and threaten the enemy's possession of Ostend and Zeebrugge and of the coal fields behind Lens. In consequence the enemy is reported to be evacuating the two ports, and is withdrawing from the entire sector from Lens to Arrmentières."

"The enemy has come down off the Vesles-Aisne plateau northwest of Rheims and has been followed by the French to the Aisne Canal."

"In the Balkans while the Bulgarian Army is retiring from Serbia, the Serbian Army has advanced rapidly northward and is in contact with the Austrians near Vranje, half way between Uskub and Nish."

"In Albania the Austrians are retiring and the Italians have reoccupied Berat, crossing the Semeri River and moving in the direction of Durazzo, the naval base which we attacked the other day."

Of the embarkation of American troops General March said:

"The shipping of American troops during the last month has amounted to over 250,000. The entire number of troops embarked from the United States is over 1,850,000."

British Aerial Operations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Sir

FRENCH DENOUNCE GERMANY'S CRIMES

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Earlier Sofia messages stated that the parliamentary group of the United Socialist Party of Bulgaria has announced that the country was driven into war against its will and that the party having always favored the prompt conclusion of peace now supports the government's action. The parliamentary group of the Agricultural Party, whose two sections recently united, has also decided, in complete agreement with other political groups, to employ all its forces for rallying good patriots around the government.

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The Mayor of Sofia announced the news on Saturday, and Tzar Boris with his Ministers, the President of the Sobranie and the diplomatic corps attended service in the Cathedral, subsequently receiving the congratulations, and returning to the palace amid a popular ovation. Officers in Sofia subsequently took the oath of fealty to the new Tzar.

Whatever may be the estimate of the achievement of Ferdinand of Bulgaria, there can be no question that he owed much of it to his mother, the Princess Clementine, daughter of Louis Philippe, King of France, and cousin in some degree to most of the reigning houses in Europe. It was the Princess Clementine, who, deciding in her masterful way that her youngest son would one day become a ruler, trained him with this end in view according to her own concept of what a ruler should be, and when the Bulgarian delegates were struggling Europe in 1887 in order to find a king in place of the kidnapped Alexander I, it was Princess Clementine who recognized that here was her son's opportunity, and finally secured for him the principality of Bulgaria, as it was then.

Prince Ferdinand entered upon his task at a troublous time, but with the help of Stephen Stambouloff, who supported him against all opposition, he weathered the many storms which were crowded into the first seven years of his reign. During these years Stambouloff, was, of course, the real power in Bulgaria, and he persevered with indomitable energy in his efforts to bring about a unified nation. His policy was always characterized by a sturdy independence, and by an absolute refusal to admit Russia's claim of domination.

As Prince Ferdinand's position became more secure, however, he began to chafe under the restraint imposed by his prime minister, and in 1893 began those intrigues with Russia which ultimately brought Stambouloff's resignation. Ferdinand now devoted himself to the development of industries in Bulgaria and to the establishment of his army, and in 1903, taking advantage of the Young Turk revolution, and after the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, he repudiated the last phase of Turkish suzerainty, and proclaimed himself Tzar.

Four years later came the Balkan alliance and the first Balkan war, in which the armies of Bulgaria and the other Balkan powers surprised the world by the rapidity with which they broke the Turkish power. The story

of the second Balkan war and Bulgaria's defeat at the hand of Serbia and Greece is well known. In the short period which intervened between the peace of Bucharest and the outbreak of the present war, it was rumored, again and again, that Tzar Ferdinand had abdicated. The rumors, however, proved to be without foundation, while it was evident to those who followed the situation carefully that Bulgaria, especially from a financial point of view, was steadily committing herself more and more to Germany and Austria. It was, of course, for a long time quite a moot point as to which side Bulgaria would join in the great struggle if she departed from her neutrality, but this was finally settled when she entered the war on the side of the Central Powers in October, 1915.

Prince Boris, who came of age officially in 1911, at the age of 13, is little known outside of Bulgaria. From boyhood he has been an officer in the army, and he has been carefully educated for his present position after the model adopted by his grandfather, the Princess Clementine, in the education of his father. He is said to be much interested in political and economic subjects, and he is an accomplished linguist. Prince Boris represented his country in London at the coronation of George V.

Jersey Explosion Laid to Accident

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The cause of the munitions explosion on Friday night at the T. A. Gillespie & Co. shell-loading plant at Morgan, N. J., 29 miles from New York, resulting on Saturday in the destruction of the plant, including a series of explosions felt for miles, is generally regarded as accidental. The plant had been loading 21,000 shells a day with T. N. T. and will be rebuilt at once. A number of persons were killed and many injured. The village of Morgan was destroyed and the town of South Amboy severely damaged.

Cooperating with many other efficient channels of help, the full machinery of the state and local Christian Science War Relief and Camp Welfare committees were brought into action. The chairman of the New Jersey State Committee, Harry B. Fowler of Newark, was in early touch with the local committee. Automobiles carrying War Relief and Camp Welfare workers brought from the Christian Science War Relief headquarters at Hoboken and other points soon arrived in the city, and some camp welfare workers from Camp Merritt were also on hand. All were engaged in finding homes, food and clothing for the refugees already in the city, crowding the army. Any assistance required was given and any special desires filled wherever possible. The state chairman put himself and his forces at the service of the military and civilian authorities.

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Sale at Public Auction

Highest Bidder, of the Coal and Asphalt Deposits, Leased and Unleased, in the Shaw and Chickasaw Nations, Oklahoma, by the

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

There will be offered at public auction to the highest bidder at McAlester, Oklahoma, on December 12, 1918, the coal and asphalt deposits, leased and unleased, underlying the surface of 441.307 acres of the Shaw and Chickasaw Nations, Oklahoma. Three hundred and eighty-nine unleased tracts aggregating 28,273 acres will first be offered for sale and next 128 leased tracts containing 112,831 acres. The coal is bituminous and the asphalt is of the low volatile bunker coal for steamship use, high grade domestic coal, railroad steam coal, high grade blacksmith coal and cooking coal, seams averaging 4 feet thick, with an average dip of from 10 to 15 degrees outcropping at the surface and extending to a vertical depth below the surface estimated to be 2,300 feet at the deepest part of the basin. Practically all of the tracts offered are located near cities, towns and railroads, many being crossed by railroads, making them easily accessible and attractive for mining and other purposes. The surface is already sold, only the coal and asphalt minerals will be offered for sale. The land is under no other claim, subject to any existing valid leases thereon. No preference right given except to lessees of leased tracts and the State of Oklahoma, as to the coal and asphalt underlying State Penitentiary grounds. Government retains supervision over all leased and mining operations until full payment of such purchase price is made and deed issued when superseding is terminated. No one can acquire more than four tracts of 960 acres each, except where such person, firm or corporation has already acquired less than four tracts. Bids may be made in person, by mail or by authorized agents. Twenty per cent of each security bid must be accompanied by bank draft or certified check payable to D. Buddard, Cashier. Terms 20% in cash at time of sale, balance four equal installments, payable in two, three and four years from date of sale 2% interest per annum on deferred payments. Full payment purchase price may be made at any time when deed will issue. Local office at McAlester, Oklahoma; main office, Muskogee, Oklahoma. For descriptive lists, literature, free of charge, address Mr. Gabe E. Parker, Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, McAlester, Oklahoma. The United States Government sends out no advertising or exhibit cards in advance or exhibit the sale of Indian lands. All such concerns are private enterprises in no way connected with the government.

CATO SELLS

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

TZAR BORIS IS NOW RULER IN BULGARIA

New Tzar's First Order Is One for Demobilization of Army—Former Tzar Ferdinand Issues a Manifesto on Abdication

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SUMMER SEASON AT SAN SEBASTIAN

Shadow of War Forgotten at Spanish Resort, Where the Well-to-Do of All Nations Gather for the Season

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain — There can be little doubt that San Sebastian, and Santander, its neighbor and rival on the northern shores of Spain, enjoy the distinction of being the only first-class seaside vacation resorts in the world at the present time which are run entirely on a pre-war system of careless ease, enjoyment and luxury, without an anxious thought and without any real evidence of the world's struggle and deep concern for the present and the future.

There are resorts in France, England and America, without doubt, that are as thronged as before, and in a certain sense as successful, perhaps more so, but the mark of war is upon them, and they are not the same as in the years of peace. Of course one hears of the war and sees some evidence of it at San Sebastian, the queen of Spanish resorts. There are English, French and Americans in the place in large numbers, glad to be free for a time from the strain of life in countries that are at war, and to be in a beautiful city by the sea, where most things can be had without coupons or permits, and to any reasonable extent, so long as the price is paid. Then, of course, the war news is read in the papers, and San Sebastian, being within sight of France, having with her a multitude of people of the Allies who are the best of friends with the Spanish visitors, and the latter being for the most part of the class most friendly to the Allies, this war news describing the victorious advance of the French and British armies has been read with greater interest and pleasure than any war news for the last four years. Also in the matter of the war it has to be remembered that the effects of it have been impinging severely on Spain of late, and those who are here, with the great anxiety of the crisis caused by the necessary dispatch of the strong note to Germany, have inevitably caused at least what may be called some discussion at the happy resort, but for the most part it has been merely in a passing way, and the disposition amid gaiety, beauty of scene and society, magnificent air, entertainment of the highest artistic class, and glorious weather, has been to forget for the time being all that is not conducive to the most pleasure.

San Sebastian has, not only done well; it has in some important respects done better than ever. Thus when the enterprising ayuntamiento or municipal council determined to take a census of visitors on Aug. 5, it was found that there were 1500 more in San Sebastian than there were on the same day last year. There seemed also to be much more money, a keener disposition to spend, three times as many automobiles as ever before, and for all the talk of scarcity of some foods in Spain, there is no lack of them here—and the bread is white—which after all, considering that here are the classes and not the masses, is perhaps not a matter for surprise. Then also, for the success of San Sebastian, the season has been longer at both ends. There was a really successful spring season. In former years San Sebastian has worn a deserted look in the early part of the year despite the fact that it has been announced to the world as an all-the-year-round resort.

While Biarritz just across the corner of the bay has been enjoying a thoroughly successful winter and spring season, San Sebastian has had the shutters up to its window and has worn a general air of desertion. Yet its winter climate is milder and warmer than that of Biarritz, and it can offer attractions that no other place can. It is realized that now as never before, and perhaps never again, is the time for San Sebastian to make its appeal to the world for its custom, to attract those who can come to it, and to make a San Sebastian habit such as will endure, because the place can offer relaxation from war and good things to enjoy in a way that no other outside Spain can.

So the spring season was good. The King came along for a short period and assisted it, the Casino was kept open and in full swing, and the place was alive. It seems likewise that the summer season will go far on into the autumn, despite the serious concern as to the international politics of Spain, and the fact that ministers have to go back to Madrid at frequent intervals and spend much time there, instead of loitering on the shores and holding their cabinet meetings conveniently here or at Santander. So with one thing and another, it is hoped that the San Sebastian season may soon approximate to an all-the-year-round affair instead of being a matter of six weeks as was once the case. It is an important consideration that the people of the manufacturing, business, commercial, and financial classes who come to San Sebastian have more money to spend now than ever before. It is a sign of the times that all day long one hears the metallic ringing of the mason's trowel tapping on stone; the building of villas and more villas is proceeding as fast as can be, and for the most part they are being built for the Madrilenos.

The place was practically booked up so far as hotel and house accommodation is concerned by the beginning of June. After that it was impossible to bespeak rooms at the good hotels, several of which acquired various other establishments as annexes for their patrons to sleep in. In the same

way all the available villas were taken for the season, and it is reported that the demand has been so much greater than the supply that rents have risen to the most exorbitant figures, but even so there are people who would be very willing to give far more if they could get a house. Hence all this building. San Sebastian grows and grows, and it becomes more rather than less elegant. It is believed that in the new circumstances of the world and with the Americans and others over in greater numbers than ever before after the war, San Sebastian will, beyond all question, rise to be the premier seaside resort of the world. Its claim is that it is more beautiful, has a better climate, and can offer more attractive natural, artistic, and sporting than any other. Many of the houses this season have been taken by American families resident in Paris, and it is stated that a number of French and Americans will remain here through the winter.

The Ayuntamiento in San Sebastian is a very enterprising and far-seeing institution. Its object is to maintain a high standard of life and entertainment in San Sebastian during the season, and to exclude all that is vulgar. Thus the dramatic and musical entertainments probably achieve a higher level combined with variety than at any other time or place in Spain, or, at the present moment, one might say in Europe. The foremost actors and actresses from Madrid come with a repertoire of their best and most recent successes, and the music is excellent, the orchestra at the Casino under Señor Arbos achieving this year even greater successes in the production of classics than ever before. The Ayuntamiento makes it a point also to present to its patrons each year some new municipal constructional improvement such as will add to the enjoyment of the visitors, and this time it is the new walk that has been constructed round Mount Urgull, the headland that dominates on the right hand side looking out toward the sea, the beautiful bay which by reason of its shell shape is called the concha with the island of Santa Clara in the middle. It makes a beautiful walk.

The new golf club, the Real Golf Club, as it is called, has become a highly popular and aristocratic institution. Much has been done in the way of overcoming natural and climatic difficulties, to make the course a good one, but the clubhouse and the out-of-door surroundings are the things, and it has become a fashionable and recognized meeting place, as the golf club at Biarritz has been and as the golf clubs of Nice and Cannes used to be in the Riviera season in the days of peace, though the social element at the Real seems to be even better and more numerous than at the French resorts. It is certainly highly international. Thus on one afternoon recently there was no difficulty in discovering in tolerably close proximity, distinguished representatives of really all the allied nations. There may have been others there, but they were not conspicuous.

The Queen Mother, Doña Cristina, is faithful to San Sebastian and has established herself once again at the Palacio de Miramar. It seems to have become a settled arrangement that the royalty of Spain should distribute itself fairly between the two chief summer resorts which are in such close competition, San Sebastian and Santander; and while the King and Queen with their children go to Santander to the lovely place that the local community built and established there for them, splendidly fitted as it is to suit all His Majesty's sporting requirements, paying continual visits to San Sebastian which is within the limits of an automobile excursion to the eastward, the Queen Mother settles herself at San Sebastian where she is enormously popular. Here she takes a full and unpretentious share in the work of the summer community, presiding over the meetings of various societies such as that of the Damas de la Cruz Roja and others devoted to good purposes. Sometimes she will be seen walking through the main streets of the town and down the Alameda, and will stop to chat with some one of the town she knows or who has attracted her attention. Doña Cristina always says that she is never so happy as at San Sebastian in the summer, and she looks it.

The statesmen and politicians of course are here in large numbers. Foremost among them is the Count de Romanones who has an estate and a pretty villa at Oyazun which is in a glorious situation a mile or two inland. Here the great leader of Spanish liberalism enjoys nothing so much as giving personal attention to the agricultural, horticultural and other works on his estate. He entertains his political friends very extensively, and they say that great schemes for autumn and winter procedure are planned here, but the Count at Oyazun is a very different person from the Count in Madrid.

Here at San Sebastian the politicians encounter each other unexpectedly and in intimate circumstances, and jealousies and dislikes which are hatched in Madrid seem to dissolve like morning mists in the sweet breezes that float from Biscay. For example, there has for long been keen dissension between the Count and Señor Gimeno, an old colleague, but a complete reconciliation has been effected, while it is reported also that the forces of the Count and Señor Garcia Prieto have joined themselves together again, which is a political occurrence of the utmost magnitude. The Count and Señor Dato, though the heads of rival monarchal parties, are always on good terms with each other. Nevertheless, as they were anxious to arrange a special mutual conference together, it was a little curious that they should find themselves in each other's company, and the Queen Cristina, with them, the other afternoon when the Condesa de Fernan-Nunez invited them to her house.

KEETJE'S ROOM

Tante Lotje's house was topped by an attic to which access was gained by a narrow, creaking staircase without a rail. Only a few bleak rays of daylight penetrated through two little round windows that were like the portholes of a ship, and in the uncertain light the dark, bare beams seemed like the branches of a ghostly forest. Sometimes we chose to play in this attic, among the bottomless chairs stacked in orderly fashion awaiting future rehabilitation and the traveling trunks that had missed their avocation and served only to hold relics and the scant superfluities of Tante Lotje's wardrobe.

One corner of the attic had been partitioned off and provided with a



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Beside her Bible stood a tintype, framed in a border of seashells

porthole a trifle larger than the two others. It was Keetje's room. Keetje the ample and lovable servant of Tante Lotje. In summer it was uncomfortably hot, in winter bitter cold. When it rained Keetje placed saucers on the floor to receive the water that oozed from fissures in the roof. The idea! Tante Lotje couldn't be paying for repairs all the time. The roof leaked? Of course it leaked. All roofs leak. That is what roofs are for.

I suppose it really wasn't a nice room at all. But somehow when we entered it, on rare occasions and always personally conducted by Keetje, it was with the feeling of entering a sanctuary. It must have been, that unconsciously we shared Keetje's own solemn affection for this small corner of the world that had become her own because it held her possessions and all their great meaning for her, because it witnessed her innocent, inarticulate dreams; her simple, honest ambitions.

A mean room, scarcely worthy of the name. Maybe, Keetje found no fault with it. If in summer it was hot under the roof, if cold in winter, she blamed no person, no circumstance. Her quarrel was with the tradesmen, grocers and butchers, those original deceivers, to her mind, that plotted against Tante Lotje's peace and prosperity; her quarrel was not with destiny. Destiny indeed! Instead of allowing it to shape her, she had shaped it with the bright weapons of goodness, patience and laughter.

Keetje's room gave out a peculiar odor that was a mixture of green soap with which the floor had always recently been scrubbed of starch and of stale cologne. On the window sill a few languid wisps of geranium plants in red earthen pots tried to make the thin northern light suffice. Above the narrow iron bedstead hung an old steel engraving of the "Wedding at Cana." The sumptuousness of Tante Lotje's design contrasted strangely with the surroundings, and the dampness of the roof had mottled the faces of the guests with dingy yellow blotches. A stout, thick-set little trunk that in some curious way resembled Keetje with its sturdy, pug-nosed air of self-reliance, stood at the foot of the bed. In it Keetje kept her treasures, her best black bonnet with its gay sprig of flowers, her bright red Paisley shawl, less bright than her red cheeks, in which on Sunday mornings she sallied forth to church. Her jewelry, too, she kept there, contained in a tin finger box, thin little rings with nondescript stones, gold pins, a necklace and a cross of garnets that we thought more worthy of admiration than the Koh-i-Noor.

Romance had once touched with its glamour the peaceful monotony of Keetje's life, consecrated to the service of others. And on a little table covered with a clean towel, Keetje had erected a shrine to the shining apparition. There, beside her big Lutheran Bible, stood a tintype, framed in a border of seashells. It represented Keetje and the handsome hussar who had smiled upon her, 40 years ago. We thought it a beautiful picture. The photographer whose work it was must have been a man of ingenuity, for the pair were shown as if on the deck of a ship, while behind them on a painted drop, were depicted the wild waves of the ocean. The hussar was seated, smiling, completely master of the situation, certain of the effect of his drooping mustachios, his rakishly poised helmet, his big cavalry saber, displayed in full evidence. Standing beside him, shy and happy and proud, was Keetje, dressed in the peasant costume of the Province of Zuid-Holland, her hand, gloved in white cotton, laid with what touching awkwardness on the handsome warrior's shoulder. Forty years had wrought little change; it was the same Keetje that we knew, boisterous, merry and kind. The look of shyness alone we did not recognize.

Keetje had never married. Why we knew not. Whatever had happened, Keetje harbored no bitterness; there was no room for it in her brave, honest heart that found such great reward in service and loyalty.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS AND THE WAR

The following article was written in the "home of the Quakers," Philadelphia, Pa., specially for The Christian Science Monitor.

Time and again the question has been asked, "What is the attitude of the Society of Friends, in other words, the Quakers, toward the war?" It is but natural to expect that Philadelphia can answer it, and it can, in a measure. It is individual opinion be considered along with the church as a body, or rather it should be said, the churches. While in this section, particularly, two general divisions of Friends are known as such, viz.: the Hicksites and the Orthodox Friends, the fact is not largely recognized that there are at least 14 governing bodies of the sect, each one of which has its own legislative reckonings which differ, more or less, in essentials.

In getting to the nub of the matter concerning this war, particularly, a Friend was first sought out who is not only a strict adherent of the tenets of his governing faith, but who is also well versed in them, although he occupies a prominent place in the councils of the church legislators. The instance may in many respects be cited as typical. This man still clings to the belief that war—this war as well as others—is wrong, and that it "should have been impossible." He refused to argue his position, being satisfied merely to maintain it without defending it. Yet this man himself is, in his own way, supporting the war. Without any apology for the attitude he assumed, he stated that he could not conscientiously lend to the government by purchasing Liberty bonds or Thrift stamps. He does give, however, liberally, to the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and kindred organizations, although this fact he did not mention himself. Neither did he mention that he has two sons, both volunteers, and one of them not yet of age, fighting in France, the elder of whom was among the first to respond to the call when the United States entered the war and the younger of whom waited only long enough to bring himself up to the physical requirements of an examining board.

So much for an individual instance which may, however, as stated, be cited as fairly typical. Another opinion of wider scope is contained in The Friend, a journal of the society. It was written in Paris by Alfred Lowry Jr., and appears in the September number of the journal. In it Mr. Lowry discusses the "personal reaction" of Friends to the war. He begins by stating that it is "the biggest problem we have ever tried to think through."

Coming down to the present status, he discusses what the attitude of a Friend would be if asked the question: "Would you, as a Friend, want to see the war stop tomorrow, or do you believe that, bad as war is, it would be for the lasting good of the world, and for the assurance of future peace if it were fought through to the end, and Germany forced to acknowledge herself beaten, and that her policy of violence is a failure?" and continues as follows:

"I believe that very many Friends, even pronounced C. O.'s would be forced to answer the first part of this question in the negative and the last part in the affirmative. It is too late to stop. We must see it through. And yet for some of us, when we consider our own case, it is impossible to think of joining up, of going to the front and engaging in this grim business of killing men, who, individually, are not a bit more responsible for this war than we are. Mind, I do not say 'not responsible,' but 'not more responsible,' for I consider we all are, more or less, and perhaps the Christian Church more than any other group, for having permitted such a spirit to remain abroad in the world 2000 years after its establishment. If we did consent to go to war, it would, we feel, be tantamount to denying our Lord. It would be to claim that He was in error, and that the ideal which He lived out to the bitter end and for which He died a disgraced outcast was a delusion, or an 'old wives' tale.'"

In all probability, however, notwithstanding individual opinion, no better evidence of the determination of one portion of the society to "see it through" could be given than in the inauguration of military training at one of the educational landmarks of the Quakers. By consent of the authorities, students at Swarthmore College have started on the system of training laid down by the War Department.

In theory, however, it may be said that the Friends generally have not receded from their early position. In affirmation of this stand was made in a statement issued only this year by the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends in which, among other things, was said:

"These convictions (the denial of all wars and support for them as laid down by the church fathers in 1680) have been reaffirmed by Friends in all generations and during the present war our Yearly Meetings throughout the world have given evidence that they are steadfast to the same principles." It is significant, however, that the following sentiments were also expressed at the same time:

"To our beloved country, we affirm the deep loyalty of grateful hearts. We long to help her realize her noblest capacities as a great republic dedicated to liberty and democracy."

"To President Wilson, we declare our appreciation of his steadfast and courageous efforts to keep the aims of the United States in this great conflict liberal, disinterested and righteous."

"To our fellow countrymen, who are following the leadings of conscience into ways where we cannot be their comrades, we give assurance of respect and sympathy in all that they endure."

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 348)

New Kind of Novels Needed
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

According to many novel writers now much in vogue, all the traits of human weaknesses are to be admired, however reluctantly, and positively excused. All these characteristic shortcomings are justified by a body of physical beauty—in leading characters portraying their sentiments. Lack of initiative together with indolence, selfishness, laziness, abject dependence, moral softness, physical weakness, a smothered sense of right and wrong—are miraculously interpreted to mean sweetness of disposition, and attractively set forth in leading female characters.

In the subtle "male" undercurrent there is a strain of sheer animal magnetism, dignified by the title "manhood," which in the course of coming to the top reveals itself in its true sense, giving seemingly power to the flesh—attracting to animal power, attempting to translate passion into love (which can never be possible), a few regrets for disloyalty and excuses for dishonor on the grounds of the usual selfish reasoning—and a gulf is spanned which in honor and true manliness could never in all eternity be bridged.

If the right cause had been pursued in the beginning, there should have been no book; because right motives, unselfish action, strength of mind and morals, are considered by fiction writers of this type stale, uninteresting, unattractive and sensationless. And the standard of justified passion and moral weakness is upheld before the public in place of giving the world something true and unsullied and practical and substantial to lead them. One satisfying conclusion can be safely drawn, however: a great many people have come to think for themselves in the last few years and books of this sort will not endure long. Works of literature catering to the purely physical must be replaced by higher ideas and ideals, if we would not again come under the yoke of materialism and sensuality which is working off in the scum of the present war. Class and caste must also be obliterated from thought and should not be mentioned in writings for publication. As it is, novelists have had their share in bringing about a state of mind called race prejudice, class prejudice, personal prejudice. Instead of helping to break down the dividing walls, they have built and strengthened them.

Confused infidelity is often made seemingly attractive. Novelists have encouraged what, has come to be known as the "eternal triangle" and would squirm out of the accusation by saying it is "true to life." They think it necessary, apparently, to take the most degenerate phases of human existence, garnish them with the utmost sensuality, and with their clever portrayal succeed in keeping the average reader from becoming thoroughly disgusted. Such books should be prohibited as they have the same blinding effect on the mortal mind as whisky. If the liquor traffic is to be abolished, our public libraries should at the same time clean up their shelves all books that tend to harden, stupefy, demoralize, confuse and mislead the public. Liquor is no more an evil than spurious literature. New standards have come in, and it is time to "clean house" in public libraries throughout the United States. If our country wishes for peace after the war, and omits to correct this wrong in public reading and education, their work will have been in vain.

Novel reading and motion pictures have become a mania with the people, and it is necessary to censor both far more rigidly than in the past. Judging modern motion pictures, there has been no censorship at all. On our boards of censorship there should be men with at least a little sense of decency. Every one knows what kind of censoring has been done. If we would have fair-minded people we must take steps to see that at least the most highly offensive and disgusting features, both in pictures and in books, be at once done away with.

Stories involving children, personifying the goodness inherent in them (until spoiled by false education), and devoid of the eternal sex question, are far more acceptable than domestic triangles. Novels of instruction to mothers and fathers leading away from the use of the rod, tending

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toward intelligence, understanding and patience—making it of the utmost importance to "practice what they preach" (for how can a child be taught politeness and gentleness and kindness when its parents are rude, rough and cruel or unkind?) would be eagerly received.

The greatest difficulty in training children is the lack of the proper elements in the parents. If a mother is herself a lady she will have no difficulty at all in training her children to be kind and polite. If the father is a gentleman he will find no difficulty in rearing his son decently. Until mothers and fathers are trained, children will continue as they have been in the past. Most young mothers read novels. Why not give them a start in the right direction?

The motive of every writer should be to make mankind better. There are seemingly enough forces occupied in tearing morality to pieces without the aid of novelists. There are many beautiful and attractive subjects open for portrayal that would produce peace and good will among peoples instead of envy and strife; and the world is not only ready but longing to receive them.

(Signed) CORLISS SEDAKER.

Akron, O., Sept. 26, 1918.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND HELP FOR PEASANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a letter to the organizing secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society's war relief fund, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"I rejoice to hear that the Royal Horticultural Society has inaugurated a fund for restoring the gardens, small holdings, and orchards of our French, Belgian, and Serbian allies which have been ruthlessly devastated by the German invaders. The fund commands my heartiest sympathy, and I hope it will be generously supported. Our allies have had to endure agonies of invasion which we have not been called upon to share. When the peasants of northern France, Belgium and Serbia return to their desolated homes they will certainly need financial help to restore themselves to economic independence. Moreover, to curtail the food shortage throughout the world, wisdom dictates that we should assist them to become self-sustaining as speedily as possible. It will, I am confident, be a source of inspiration to the French, Belgian and Serbian peasants serving in the allied armies to know that the British public, through the Royal Horticultural Society's fund, is preparing to help them to regain the sources of their livelihood as soon as peace is proclaimed."

The committee of the fund, which has received the patronage of the King and Queen, are endeavoring to have at their disposal a large cash fund to be used as necessity arises in meeting the needs of the Belgian, French and Serbian peasants. It is proposed to supply Belgian market gardeners with seeds, tools, glass, and so on, and if the fund is sufficiently large, subsidies may be granted to their first harvests as they are reaped. French and Serbian peasants will be provided with young fruit trees for their orchards.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In addition to the standing committee which the Army Council appointed some time ago to survey periodically the establishments of the various departments of the War Office with a view to economy, the council have now appointed a special committee to inquire into the present strength of their several departments, and to report whether it is in excess of that required for the work necessary to be done.

PENSIONS MINISTRY SECRETARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. J. A. Flynn, C. B., director of finance of the Ministry of Pensions, has been appointed to act as secretary to the ministry during the absence of the Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, G. C. M. G., in consequence of his appointment to the committee on the wages of women recently instituted by the government.

Sale of Timber Lands and Other Unallotted Lands and Surfaces of Segregated Coal and Asphalt Land Belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian Tribes, and of the Creek and Seminole Tribes in Hughes County, Oklahoma.

by the

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

There will be offered for sale at public auction on certain portions of the Oklahoma land, from October 9, 1918, to October 15, 1918, inclusive, approximately 14,800 acres of unallotted land, including 2,700 acres of land in the Choctaw Nation, 6,700 acres of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land in the Choctaw Nation, 400 acres of unallotted land in the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Creek Nations, and 70 additional tracts of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes recently relinquished and never heretofore offered for sale. The timber land will be sold for not less than the appraised value, and the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land will be sold for cash to the highest bidder without regard to the appraised value, and not on any other terms. The appraised value of 10 additional tracts never heretofore offered for sale, which will be sold on time at 25 per cent cash and 75 per cent in one year, and balance in two years from date of sale. The 400 acres of unallotted land will be sold to the highest and best bidder without any minimum price being fixed. The entire estate in the timber land and other unallotted land will be sold. Only the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land will be sold, reserving the coal and asphalt thereunder to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, except where the description of the tract specifically states that the coal and asphalt will be sold with surface. No limitation is placed on the acreage of timber land which any person may purchase. Any person can purchase more than 100 acres classified as agricultural land, nor more than 600 acres classified as grazing land. No minimum land not required. Bids may be submitted in person, or by mail, bids by mail must be accompanied by certified checks or bank drafts for 25 per cent of the amount of the bid. To reject any and all bids is reserved. Detailed printed information as to dates, places, terms of sale, including lists or circulars descriptive of the lands to be offered for sale, may be obtained free of cost upon application to Mr. C. E. Parker, Surveyor General, at the United States Land Office, Oklahoma, who is the official authorized to sell these tracts of land to the public. Maps and plats may also be obtained from said Superintendent at a cost of from 25 cents to 50 cents.

CATO SELLS.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WHEN NATIONS ARE ALL NEIGHBORLY

Veteran Suffrage Worker Gives Her Views on Various Other Reforms in a Consideration of Future Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ELIZABETH, N. J.—The appeal of President Wilson, urging the passage of the woman suffrage amendment as a vital war necessity, was much appreciated by the Rev. Antoinette Louisa Blackwell, a contemporary, friend and co-worker with Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She has been a lecturer for 70 years and is keenly awake to every step of progress toward full suffrage for women. The action of the United States Senate has not daunted her.

In an interview granted a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, present-day conditions were also spoken of, in addition to her comments on the suffrage situation. Mrs. Blackwell is pastor emerita of All Souls Unitarian Church in Elizabeth, and still preaches at intervals. She is not in favor of a union of church and state.

"The state should be Christian," she said. "Everything it does should be right and should agree with Christianity, but I do not think the state has to teach religion any more than the school must teach religion when it is teaching geography. Every one should go to the public schools. All here must be made to understand our theories of government apart from sect coloring."

Reference was made to the combined drive for war activities in which seven of the religious or denominational war relief organizations would take part, and Mrs. Blackwell said: "I do not think we can force any denomination not to work denominationally, but we should avoid all duplication."

"Our theories of government must be understood by all who come here, and all who have come here, and it must be shown to them that Germany is not harmonizing with this country. Labor, like everything else, will be benefited by the war. I think it is right that labor, like every other division of the population, should suffer and make sacrifices as all are doing. I think labor to some extent has taken advantage and tried to force their views on us when they should not have done so. It was not generous on just."

"Of course, there will be much more cooperation after the war, for everything will be much more established. We are seeing ourselves and our faults, as we never saw them before. For instance: this country has always admitted as many foreigners as chose to come, but sometimes poverty was shut out. It should not be so. If these new comers showed a capability for activity they were good material. They should have been admitted and shown our theory of right and wrong, that our government was for everybody and that every one could have equal opportunities provided they did not interfere with the rights of others. All these people now here and those who may come after them must be compelled to learn and understand our theories and methods."

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CHANCELLOR HEADS JOINT PEACE DRIVE OF GERMAN ALLIES

(Continued from page one)

both of Germany and Austria-Hungary, is to save the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg monarchies from the destruction that must come from the continuance of the war to its natural end. Germany is far from being defeated, it is known here, although the tide is set against her. But it is a tide that rises slowly. Germany is in France, in Belgium, and on the east, in Russia.

On the other hand, the conditions are not apparent under which the President could see his way clear even to giving the matter of peace any thought. The President has given notice many times that the United States will have no association with any nation which does not measure up to the stature he has prescribed in the purposes of this country in the war. The Allies all agree with him.

As is customary, the present offer is considered to have originated in Berlin, and it will be followed by others through the same channels. The government feels that the best answer that possibly could be given to the peace feeler would be an oversubscribed loan.

Prince Max Gives Warning

At Baden Centennial He Forecasts Era of Hatred of Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The educational division of the Committee on Public Information has just received and translated the speech of Prince Max of Baden, delivered on August 22 at the one hundredth anniversary of the Baden constitution and reported in the Berliner Tageblatt of August 23, 1918. The translation follows:

"The people of Baden know that they are united with their Prince in grateful memory of that happy day in their history upon which Grand Duke Karl gave them the Constitution. Statesmanlike consideration and statesmanlike courage stood behind that great act of confidence. There was no lack at that time of discouraging phenomena and unfavorable feelings. The people were exhausted and weary to death, and also weary of mere phrases. The high-sounding words of the French Revolution, 'freedom, equality, fraternity,' had lost their value through the deeds of those who set themselves up as their apostles, and this loss of value gave all the followers of the absolutistic system new strength and their arguments new weight.

"In Baden, too, there was no lack of anxious warners, who did not want to leap in the dark. But Grand Duke Karl and his government had recognized that the wounds of such a long and terrible war could only be healed by success in awakening the healing forces within the people themselves by a strong and upright political life. It does one good to recall to mind the answers to the speech from the throne made by the Upper and Lower Chamber in their addresses of gratitude toward the Grand Duke. The following sentence is found in the address of the Upper Chamber:

"The aim of our united endeavors will now be to make the constitution the shield of personal freedom and of possession, and also a firm bond to indissolubly unite all classes in brotherly union for the equal respect and emulation for the cause of the throne and the fatherland as an inseparable unity."

"In the address of the Lower Chamber is found, among other things, the statement that the unspeakable afflictions of our day have created the great fundamental of equality of rights and duties of all citizens before the law.

"In these two declarations two demands are established which will always form the basis of a strong government: First, the demand that the state have respect for human dignity and personal freedom of the individual, and second, the demand that the individual surrender himself with devotion to the whole state, even to the supreme sacrifice. These two demands often seem in irreconcilable conflict. Every nation has had periods in its history where the overdrawn craving for license has led individuals and classes, or even single states, away from the common cause of their native land to seek the pursuit of their particular independence. The history of every nation has governments which believed that they had sufficiently secured state authority by the forced obedience of recalcitrant subjects. Even if this belief may have been valid for bygone periods, it is deceptive today. For today the demand for a development of force without contains simultaneously the demand for internal freedom. Just as our great generals find the army ready to give unexampled evidence of energy, because it is permeated with the spirit of sacrifice of a confident nation, we can likewise exist, powerful and happy, only if the state is borne by a common popular spirit, and if the German approves of the law by his own free will.

"It has not been permitted Your Royal Highness, since your accession, to continue the work of peace so promisingly begun. War has come with its imperious, inexorable demand. It has imposed upon you, Your Royal Highness, the most severe of all tasks of a regent, namely, to conduct a faithful and beloved people through distress and sorrow. The war has dug down deep and brought out treasures of psychic force within our people which many a doubter before the war would have deemed possible only to a heroic past. But in the course of every severe and long war there have always been moral epidemics. It will be bold to believe that



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Prince Maximilian of Baden

New German Imperial Chancellor, who is to explain his program to the Reichstag

any warring nation can remain untouched from such influence.

"These dangers threaten us also, but they can be subdued if the intellectual leaders will remain conscious of their task, that they are, namely, in Plato's words, the guardians and physicians of the souls of the nation. Those nations would be badly off who believed that the torch of Christian sentiment should be lowered during the war in the hope that it could be raised again after peace with new life and pride. Such a nation would have lost its position as torch-bearer of civilization. In every country there are demagogues who are little bothered by such cares. Yes, the hostile governments see their national task in preserving, even after peace, a feeling of hatred and revenge, and would establish it by agreements, which are bound to produce, after the coming peace, a continuation of the war with other means. Indeed, he would be a bad adviser of the German nation who would urge us to take an example from M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George and their new heathenism. It is a comfort for us to know that your Royal Highness, true to the great maternal example of our Honorable Grand Duchess Louise, regards it the task of all leading forces in Germany faithfully to guard, even in war, the moral values which have been chosen and put to test during an intellectual struggle of a thousand years, and in which we believed, in peace time, with every fiber of our being.

"Our nature and our historical development show up the path to this position as guardian. The constitution of Germany makes possible our own self-determination. We are not forced to regard every transitory outbreak of a popular passion and every rise and fall of sentiment as an undecipherable revelation of a popular will to which we must sacrifice our own conscience. Mob rule, Lynch justice, boycott of those who think other than you do, program against foreigners, and whatever may be the names of all the despotic customs of the western democracies, will, we hope, always remain as foreign to our nature as to our language. It may be that the English, French and Americans really believe in the distorted picture that has been presented to them by their agitator propaganda. We know our enemies as they do not know us, and do not wish to know us. We are able to make distinctions and therefore it is our duty to judge correctly and not fall to hear voices of angry opposition from the depths of these hostile nations, directed against the low and rude sentiments of our enemies. Such freedom of judgment has always been given us. In a civil war lasting for

centuries we had to pass through and overcome periods of intolerance. The settlement of internal and religious differences in Germany has become, on a small scale, an intellectual preparation for a cooperation of the nations.

"Surely the unity of the German Empire could only be successful, because faith in this ideal was never extinguished, even in the most gloomy periods of German history. Therefore all those who honestly hold dear the distant aims of a community of nations, should not lose faith in their great hopes, even though the present attitude of our enemies may make the words 'league of nations' appear ever so suspicious to us.

"The war is still going on. In England, France and America the determination to destroy us is becoming more shamefully apparent than ever. Their old long-shattered illusions are again rising. But they shall be shattered again. It is not necessary for us to encourage ourselves to remain united. Every act, every speech of the hostile governments calls out to us, 'Close your ranks; the storm which is threatening our national life is severe, and will last long. Who doubts that we will victoriously withstand it?'

"The upper chamber of Baden thanks your Royal Highness that it may here give testimony of the thought of German freedom as it has remained alive throughout our history. With moved heart it repeats toward the vow of unchangeable faith toward its ruler. It expresses feelings of sincere and grateful admiration for her Royal Highness, the Grand Duchess and for her Royal Highness, the Grand Duchess Louise, your mother. May God, the Almighty, keep a protecting hand over your Royal Highness, over our beloved homeland, and all the people of Baden."

London Press Attitude

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—What newspaper comment has been heard so far regarding the latest attempt of the Central Powers to induce the Allies to negotiate for peace is a flat declaration to even consider the proposals of Austria-Hungary and Germany.

Dispatches reaching here show that Germany has offered to negotiate peace on the basis of President Wilson's terms laid down in his speeches, but has failed to make any concession that would prove acceptable to the Allies.

The text of the Austrian note which will be transmitted to President

Wilson bears the same tone that former efforts have borne.

Today's National News, commenting on Prince Maximilian's speech in the Reichstag, declared:

"Although this is the most serious offer that has yet come from Berlin, acceptance of it is out of the question. 'Mere lip service cannot repair the ravages of four years of bestiality. Germany must renounce her colonies and Alsace-Lorraine before entering into a League of Nations.'

"The speech was political window-dressing which means either an attempt to lure the Allies into peace or that official Germany, foreseeing disaster, is trying to shuffle out of the responsibility for the war by means of peace."

"It is not enough nor anything like enough," declared The People, a morning paper, "the Allies are not going to cease hostilities now to discuss a political abstraction like a League of Nations."

"The Allies are after a victory, complete and unequivocal. When Germany is cleared out of France, Belgium, and Serbia and Rumania released, then perhaps it will be possible to discuss peace."

"The burglar is not going to escape punishment by offering to bargain with his stolen swag."

The Austrian Proposal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A Vienna message to the Frankfurter Zeitung anticipated the publication of Baron Burian's new peace note yesterday and predicted that it would state that all President Wilson's terms had been accepted.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The Austro-Hungarian Minister at Stockholm has been charged to request the Swedish Government to transmit to President Wilson a proposal to conclude immediately with him and his allies a general armistice and to start without delay negotiations for peace. This announcement is made in a Berne dispatch to the Havas Agency.

The text of the proposal, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung's account, is as follows:

"The Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which has made only defensive warfare and has borne victim sometimes to its desire to put to an end the bloodshed and conclude an honorable peace, proposes by presentation to President Wilson to conclude immediately with him and his allies a general armistice on land, on sea and in the air and start without delay negotiations for peace. These negotiations will be based on the 14 points in President Wilson's message on Jan. 8 and the four points of his speech of Feb. 12 (Feb. 11), 1918, and those equally of Sept. 27, 1918."

Reply to First Note

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—Vienna messages to the German papers state that the British reply to Baron Burian's peace note reached Vienna on Monday last.

It was polite in tone and requested more precise specification of the Austro-Hungarian Government's peace proposals. The messages also connect the arrival in Vienna of the Hungarian statesmen, Dr. Wekerle and Counts Tisza, Andrássy and Apponyi, with the issuing of a fresh and decisive peace move.

The Münchener Neueste Nachrichten's Vienna correspondent alone pronounces this report unfounded, but joins other German correspondents in declaring that Holland has invited the belligerents to a conference at the Dual Monarchy's request.

Dutch Mediation Denied

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The Dutch Foreign Office announces that there is no foundation for the report in the German papers that the Dutch Government is taking, or has taken certain steps with a view to mediation in the war.

French Comment on Proposal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—All to-

day's papers comment at length on the Central Powers' proposal for an armistice. Le Figaro states that while French opinion ardently desires peace, yet a peace such as Germany proposes would be the acceptance of ruin, and the consent to dishonor. "It would be truly peace without victory, signed by conflagrations in the North and the murdered wounded of Châlons-sur-Marne."

"Such peace is no more ours than Mr. Wilson's. Certainly the 14 propositions have been taken as bases, but such affirmation has no meaning if, in the first place, Belgium is not given her independence, France her soil, and Serbia her frontiers."

"If this is not done, where is there any guarantee that conditions of the armistice will be observed? Our enemy is abundantly provided with securities, but where are our own?"

Le Journal says: "What ground has been covered since the sombre days of June, when the disdained speech made on June 15 by the Kaiser may be recalled? It was on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of his accession to the throne, and he announced the triumph of the Germanic conception over the dogmas of the enemy nations. With the presence in the Chancellor's speech of a similar point of view, we can have no hesitation in our answer. Let us reply to the Germans, Austrians and Turks as we did to the Bulgarians: 'no suspension of arms before capitulation, pure and simple, no capitulation outside of conditions framed by the conquerors, which will mean, not only immediate reparation, but guarantee for future reparation.'

Le Matin says: "The event which has just occurred is a formidable sign of the times. After four years of battle, the criminal emperor, whose wish to conquer and insatiable lust for power swept from the ranks of humanity 20,000,000 men, is asking for the struggle to cease, in order that he may avoid disaster."

"If Germany really wishes to take Mr. Wilson's points as a basis for the discussion, she must begin by accepting them. Among them are the evacuation of Russia, the evacuation and restoration of Belgium, the evacuation and restoration of the invaded French regions, and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France. The Entente awaits with full confidence Mr. Wilson's opinion."

Le Petit Parisien says: "The manifestation concerted between the Central Empires and Turkey is a collective confession of six weeks of defeat on the western front. The defection of Bulgaria has been followed by the abdication of Ferdinand. The Turkish Army has been crushed and destroyed. Syria is menaced, Constantinople is threatened, and there is a possibility of revival in Rumania."

"All this determined Berlin and Vienna to make an offer before capitulation was forced upon them. Following the example of Bulgaria, the Central Empires are asking for an armistice to negotiate peace. The word lies with Mr. Wilson, to whom they are addressing themselves, but it is not to be doubted that his reply will be considered the reply of the Entente."

"Nevertheless a great step has been accomplished. The Central Empires have proclaimed before their peoples and before the world that they can no longer go on with the war."

MALLORY LINER SUNK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The freighter San Saba, of the Mallory Line, has been sunk by a floating mine 15 miles southeast of Barnegat, N. J.

DR. W. SOLF IS NOW FOREIGN MINISTER

(Continued from page one)

ance of all constitutional responsibility; abolition of all military institutions serving for exercise of political influence; immediate amendment of the state of siege and restriction of censorship.

The appointment of Dr. Wilhelm Solf to the position of German Foreign Minister, in succession to Admiral von Hintze, comes as no surprise to those who have followed carefully recent developments in Germany. For some time past, Dr. Solf has been steadily coming to the front, and the speech which he recently delivered at Munich before the King of Bavaria, in which he insisted upon the necessity of Germany receiving back her colonies after the war, may no doubt be taken as an indication of one of the points upon which Germany is likely to lay most stress in her attempts to bargain with the rest of the world on the question of peace.

The early part of Dr. Solf's career was devoted to a study of comparative philology at Berlin. In this subject, he gained a great proficiency, and after studying Sanskrit at the Oriental Seminar, he went for a short period to London, where he continued his studies, and from there to Calcutta. It was whilst he was at Calcutta that Dr. Solf seems to have conceived the idea that he was destined for a public career, and that that public career should be connected with Germany's colonial expansion. He returned to Berlin with this idea and prepared himself in every way for the achievement of the object he had in view. He studied law, made himself acquainted with the highways and by-paths of diplomacy, and devoted considerable time to the study of political science.

Then, having passed all his legal examinations, he definitely entered upon a diplomatic career as assessor in the colonial department of the Foreign Office. His first great opportunity came when he was appointed Governor of Samoa. He took up his duties just after the famous quarrel between Matafaa and Malietoa in 1908, and his methods of dealing with the question were found so satisfactory to Berlin that Dr. Solf became a man marked out for promotion. Ultimately, he obtained his ambition, and was in 1912 appointed colonial secretary in succession to Dr. Dernburg.

It was largely through the influence of Dr. Dernburg that the colonial administration was separated finally from that of the Foreign Office, and now, under Dr. Solf, the two offices are temporarily, at any rate, reunited. Today, of course, the position of German Colonial Minister is a sinecure.

German Police Chief Shot

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The Berliner Tageblatt states that Dr. Schulze, chief of the political police in the German police prefecture in Warsaw, has been shot by two men in the street.

Prince Maximilian to Explain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A Berlin message states that Prince Maximilian having been appointed Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Foreign Minister will explain his program at the Reichstag session tomorrow. According to the Germania, Herr von

Berg, Chief of the Emperor's civil cabinet and Count Roden were responsible, during the recent discussions, for the modification of the interpretation the majority parties placed on the Kaiser's letter to von Hindenburg; and, whereas the majority parties assumed that parliamentarians were to figure prominently in the government of Berg worked in favor of their partial admission only.

Von Hussarek's Position Shaken

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—Baron von Hussarek's position is described as severely shaken and Professor Lammach's succession to the Austrian premiership is talked of.

ARMENIAN LEADER MENACE TO TURKS

From Mountains of Shusha, the Force of Andranik Constitutes Threat to Ottoman Rear

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The following details with regard to the protracted fight put up by Andranik, famous Armenian leader, against the Turks, and obtained from a reliable source, are interesting in connection with recent correspondence between Lord Bryce and Lord Robert Cecil regarding the Armenian nation. Andranik still continues to maintain the best traditions of his race in the gallant resistance which he is putting up against the Turks in the mountainous region of Shusha.

During the first three years of the war he was chiefly responsible for the formation and leadership of Armenian volunteer units which did such good service on the old Caucasian front. When, at the beginning of 1917, Russian troops streamed away, Andranik rallied such Armenians as were available, and with this small force put up desperate resistance to the overwhelming Turkish forces.

Even after the Armenian National Council had, under force majeure, signed peace with Turkey at the beginning of June and had been granted an emasculated, nominally independent Armenia, Andranik continued to carry on guerrilla warfare, attacking Turkish communications and compelling them to hold up troops to operate against him. About the middle of August, he suffered a reverse near Julfa, but succeeded in effecting a retirement into the mountains to the northwest, and he remains an implacable foe to the Turks and by no means a negligible danger to their rear.

CITY EMPLOYEES ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—To end a flood of relief bills providing for increases in wages for municipal employees, the Board of Aldermen has passed an ordinance granting a general increase in pay for city employees, taking effect as on Oct. 1. A 15 per cent increase is given all whose wages are \$100 or less monthly; 10 per cent for those getting from \$100 to \$150; and 5 per cent for those receiving from \$150 to \$175.

NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Norway lost eight vessels from war causes during September, the Norwegian Legation here announced today. The tonnage was 11,943. Six sailors were lost.

Do you want a world ruled by Principle, or another lump of sugar?

Do you want Germany to wade waist deep in welter and hang destroyed ideals like baubles around her neck? Or

Will you buy bonds today?

Liberty Loan Committee of New England

Buy Liberty Bonds First
E. T. SLATTERY CO.

EST. 1867 The Store of Individuality 51st YEAR

TREMONT STREET OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON BOSTON

Fifty-First Anniversary Sale

A complete, new stock of Autumn and Winter Merchandise of Slattery Qualities, Slattery Styles and Slattery Values. All wool materials in all outer garments—probably the last all-wool clothes you can buy for a long time. Excellent assortments that are as good looking as they are useful.

Special Values That We Cannot Duplicate or Repeat

The most imminent probability is that in a very few weeks prices on similar merchandise will be higher. They cannot be lower for—no one knows how long, but one of the few certain things is that you cannot do better than to buy what you need now—while prices are where they are.

Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention

E. T. SLATTERY CO.

GREEK MINISTER SPEAKS FOR LOAN

In Acclaiming the Loyalty of His Nation to the Cause of Liberty, He Urges His Countrymen Now to Lend Their Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Greece, in winning a place for her flag among those of the nations fighting for liberty and justice, has won a double victory, over herself and over the enemy," said Georges Rossos, Greek Minister to the United States, during the celebration of Saturday as Greek day in the loan drive.

"For nearly three years," he said, "the Greeks were subjected to a defeatist propaganda of the most intense nature. A king to whom we had given our love and devotion sought to weaken our courage, to inoculate us with the microbes of fear, by picturing the might of Germany and the terrible means which she employed as something new in the world, as something which only fools could think of resisting."

"At the same time, he pictured the Entente Powers inviting us to the fray and demanding that we pour forth our blood. But that king was also, and at the same time, offering to the age-old enemies of Greece, the Bulgarians, a part of the Hellenic territory, and was assigning other lands to other rival nations where Greeks had homes. But we have put an end to that power and that intrigue. Our duty, however, is not yet done. Much still remains to be accomplished in crushing the other accomplice and chief brigand, who, leaving a track of ruin behind him, is withdrawing to his den."

"There is need of terrific sacrifices in order to attain a decisive result. To these sacrifices we must consent, and we will consent. The country which has extended to us its hospitality, its perfect accord with our mother country, demands our blood and our treasure. Give, without counting the cost, if you wish to gain the commendation of your brothers who are covering themselves with glory over there."

"Subscribe as soon as you can to the fourth Liberty Loan; give all your savings."

"You will have the honor of having as your debtor the greatest, richest, and noblest of nations, and at the same time you will have the satisfaction of having fulfilled your duty."

During the first week of the drive the second federal reserve district subscribed \$266,098,700, or less than 15 per cent of its \$1,800,000,000 quota.

Heavier Buying Urged

Need Is Apparent for Redoubled Efforts in Liberty Bond Selling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Of the three weeks set for the subscribing of the largest loan ever attempted by any nation, one week has already passed, and the latest returns show that a little over \$1,000,000,000 in bonds have been sold thus far to the banks and trust companies which have made returns to the Treasury Department. While no one doubts, and least of all the Secretary of the Treasury himself, that the loan is going to be a great success, at the same time there is a strong feeling that the people of the United States must do much better in the second week than they have done in the first week of the fourth Liberty Loan.

The second week opens with the most tremendous task of all loans, past and present, facing the government's sales forces. Not only are the canvassers faced with the herculean problem of selling 50 per cent more bonds for the entire period of the campaign than they ever attempted to sell, but the average daily sales to date are far below what they should be. At the outset of the present campaign it was necessary to sell \$315,000,000 per day in order to float the loan. Based on sales reports to banks and trust companies, the task has increased to the point where an average of \$416,000,000 in subscriptions must be taken daily between now and the close of business on Oct. 19, if the \$6,000,000,000 necessary to maintain the effectiveness of the fighting forces of the United States is subscribed.

If there is one explanation to the apparent lagging of the loan, it is the failure of purchasers to heed the slogan of the drive "Buy more bonds!" Reports from all parts of the country indicate that there is no failure on the part of persons who bought bonds in the third loan to buy again, but some of them are forgetting that they not only must buy again, but they must buy more heavily than ever before. There probably will be many sales during the present loan to persons who have not bought heretofore, but unless an enormous army of new subscribers is obtained, it will be necessary for former subscribers to buy approximately 50 per cent more bonds than they did in the third loan, to send the fourth over the top.

These facts are to be impressed by salesmen throughout the country this week, on moderate wage earners and on wealthy persons alike. Not only will small purchasers be told that they must do more than they have done heretofore, but the attention of the wealthy is to be called forcibly to the fact which W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, made at the outset of the campaign, that only 22,500 persons bought more than \$10,000 worth of bonds of the third loan. As a member of the 200 volunteer committees which made a whirlwind canvass of the city of Washington on Sunday on behalf of the Liberty Loan, Secretary McAdoo sold the grand total of \$1,800,000 in his first venture as a retailer of bonds. For three hours he



WAR LOAN ORGANIZATION
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

September 18, 1918.

Mr. C. H. Barnes,
Fruita, Colo.

Dear Sir:

I am directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 9, in reply to which I beg to advise you that the Government does not compel any individual to purchase any definite amount of Liberty bonds or War Savings Stamps. It expects each individual to do his utmost in the loan of money to the Government with which to carry on the war to a successful termination.

Very truly yours,

Clarkson Potter

Assistant Director.

trudged from door step to door step as crowds followed his progress, and the motion-picture machines clicked off yards and yards of film. Secretary McAdoo's customers ranged from President Wilson to the Negro servants.

The largest subscription taken by the Secretary of the Treasury was for \$1,000,000, and the subscriber was Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board. The next largest subscriber was Eugene Meyer, of the War Finance Corporation, with \$500,000, and third came J. P. Replogle, with \$100,000. The fourth on the roll of heavy subscribers was Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, who explained that he had already subscribed for \$10,000, but said he would take \$20,000 more, on the installment plan. The President wrote his check for 10 per cent of this amount and handed it to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Avenue of Allies

New York Thoroughfare a Forest of Flags During Loan Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The city of New York, always a feast for those who have eyes to see, has probably never presented a sight more colorful and picturesque than Fifth Avenue, transformed by hundreds of flags, standards, stages, paintings and posters, into "The Avenue of the Allies," for the furtherance of the fourth Liberty Loan.

To each ally between Madison Square and Fifty-ninth Street, is given a block, with American and Liberty Loan blocks scattered in between. That block is decorated with the flag of its nation; a large flag carrying the name of the nation, and the banner of that country, hanging down from ropes strung across the roadway; and scores of the banners hanging from windows on both sides. These latter are hung between lines of "Buy Liberty Bonds" banners, and upon every lamp-post are hung standards addressed to all who pass: "They Fight—You Lend."

At Madison Square flags of the Allies fly from white poles in front of the Altar of Liberty, and the same method of decoration is used at the Public Library. Here a Liberty Theater is daily the center around which gather hundreds of bond buyers. At the left of that theater is a luncheon room for soldiers and sailors; at the right, one for officers.

But it is the flags, the flags and banners alone, which both inspire and dazzle the pedestrian or bus passenger. He seems to be advancing through a tunnel of flags, or rather, a forest of them, and if he has any imagination at all, he gains from them a rekindling, refreshing of courage, a renewal of purpose, a cleansing, centralization and determination of thought not unlike the comfort and peace which flow around and through him when he passes among the trees of some well-loved forest.

Color floats above and all about him, and the wind fans that color into graceful folds, against the blue of the sky above, and at the end of the avenue beyond. This ravishing feast of color was at its best the day the drive opened. The roof of the sky, stretched over the tall buildings along the avenue, was swept free of clouds; it was a deep blue, the blue of autumn mornings. And against that blue, against the dull gray and brick red of the buildings, was lavished all the color that 22 Liberty-loving nations have painted into their national standards. Not one hung limp and lifeless. Every flag was up and doing for the loan. The wise wind from the south, blowing straight up the avenue, saw to that.

Panama Buys Liberty Bonds
PANAMA, R. P.—The session of the National Assembly of Panama was

suspended for 15 minutes on Saturday while two Panama girls took subscriptions for the fourth Liberty Loan. Every member subscribed. The girls then called on the members of the Cabinet and obtained a subscription from each.

The Chinese Nationalist League of Panama at a meeting on Saturday voted to subscribe to the loan as an organization and each member also made a subscription. The workers in the Canal Zone already have subscribed \$600,000.

Mimic Newspaper

Fictitious Story of Air Raid Misleads Springfield People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Springfield Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Publication by the local Liberty Loan Committee on Saturday night of a fictitious newspaper, styled "Evening Telegram" and bearing large headlines purporting to tell of an air raid over New York City by German flyers who were at that very moment represented as being headed for Springfield and Boston to work similar destruction, has resulted in an emphatic protest by many citizens against the use of such "un-American" methods of publicity during the fourth United States Liberty Loan campaign. The paper was supposed to be one of a series of "mysteries" to be revealed during the campaign by the loan committee, to aid the drive for the people's war dollars, but it is declared that the incident may impede the local campaign rather than serve as an impetus.

Throughout Springfield 25,000 copies of the paper were distributed, Boy Scouts carrying it to the people's residences and boys crying it from the street corners. Those who have been quick to protest against the incident, though believing that the sponsors of the plan were prompted by the best win-the-war motives, feel unquestionably that it was a faux pas on the part of the committee.

The publication was about the size of an ordinary daily newspaper, and comprised four pages, the first emblazoned with what the American public has come to know as a "scare head," which stated, among other things, "Germans Head for This City." On the fourth page was a statement

of the editorship, etc.; but without careful perusal of the pages, many citizens, it is said, believed for a time that the "news" was authentic. There were illustrations also, purporting to show the Woolworth Building, in New York City, in ruins, and on inside pages were cuts of other places in New York supposedly bombed by the German planes.

The Springfield Liberty Loan Committee sanctioned the distribution of the paper, according to its vice-chairman, Percy O. Dorr. Mr. Dorr and other committee members were themselves considerably surprised at the effect the paper had, it being reported that in some sections of the city persons actually fled to the basements when the "news" reached them. Mr. Dorr explained that the idea was not original with the local committee, but that it had been tried out in New York City and in Toronto, Ont., but, apparently, with different results than were experienced in Springfield.

New England's Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Strong support of the Liberty Loan drive is coming from Armenians in Massachusetts, who, working through their 45 local organizations, plan to reach a goal of at least \$500,000. A committee of Greek women is conducting a vigorous campaign among people of their nationality. Meanwhile the drive throughout the New England district makes increasing headway, the aggregate subscriptions for the first six days being reported as \$167,776,000. At the Boston Navy Yard, the civilian employees and enlisted men have subscribed to the amount of \$467,900.

President to Attend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Wilson has written to the New York committee of the Italian war relief fund of America, that he and Mrs. Wilson expect to attend the concert to be held next Saturday night in the Metropolitan Opera House, for the benefit of Queen Margherita's fund for blinded soldiers of Italy, and as a closing feature of this city's Liberty Day celebration.



PEARS' SOAP

Wholesome and Satisfying

Every woman wants one thing most of all in the toilet soap she uses—purity.

She knows that purity of ingredients and purity in manufacture mean a wholesome, satisfying product—soap that cleanses thoroughly and refreshingly.

Pears' Soap is used the world over by women who have proved its real worth and enjoy its delicate charm. It may be had unscented or scented.

Sample (unscented) sent anywhere in the United States for 4 cents in stamps. Address Walter Janvier, Pears' U. S. Agent, 419 Canal Street, New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN INDIAN STUDENTS LOYAL

More Than 300 Members and Graduates of Haskell Institute Have Entered United States Service in Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Out of a total of 832 American Indians now attending Haskell Institute, 141 were registered for selective service Sept. 12. The number of registrants would have been doubled had it been possible to register the boys of 16 and 17 who came before the special board at the school pleading that they be allowed to enroll themselves for military service.

In the past twelve months, 325 students and graduates of Haskell have entered the service of their country, twenty-six in the navy, the rest in the army. Four Haskell braves have been given commissions; one, William Gardner, a Chippewa, is a captain. The other three are second lieutenants. Sandy Timothy, a Miami chief, and former Haskell baseball player, now holds the championship for hand-grenade throwing in a Georgia cantonment. Last summer, when Battery B of the 130th artillery was organized at Lawrence, nearly one half of the men recruited were Indian boys from Haskell. This battery has already been in action in France.

Over \$50,000 worth of Liberty bonds are now owned by Haskell Indians. They were purchased during the third Liberty Loan campaign by the students of the school. Ten thousand dollars' worth were sold in one day. Indian boys and girls, who have been working for farmers and in factories near Lawrence during the present summer, have earned nearly \$10,000, and one half of this amount has been invested in war savings stamps. When the first Y. M. C. A. campaign for funds was started, the committee in charge of the drive in Lawrence assigned a quota of \$1000 to Haskell Institute. The quota was assigned tentatively, it being thought that not this much could be raised at the school. The Haskell Indians, however, contributed over \$2000, and took only three days to subscribe the amount. Quotas for the Red Cross and other war work have been met with a like promptitude and oversubscription.

Possibly the most active auxiliary of the Lawrence branch of the Red Cross society is located at Haskell, where the Indian girls have taken a special interest in making garments required by the Red Cross. They have in every instance exceeded the quota of work assigned them, and their work has been of such fine quality as to earn special commendation from the State Committee.

In order that the students of the school may have an equal opportunity with boys of the white race, Superin-

tendent Pears has made application to the War Department for the establishment of a student army training corps at Haskell.

NEW PLAN ADOPTED IN WAR FUND DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—By a new plan adopted in this city, no girls under 18 will be permitted to solicit money on the street for the war fund drive. A decision to this effect has been announced by the Girls' Activity Committee of the War Camp Community, and has the approval of several organizations. All girls employed are to be carefully supervised and none is to work on the streets after 6 p. m., or indoors after 11 p. m. In every case a certified badge bearing the name of the organization is to be worn, and, wherever possible, some distinctive dress or uniform.

LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE AND COERCION ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FRUITA, Col.—In response to a letter of inquiry sent by C. H. Barnes of this place to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, asking information as to the methods approved by the department in inducing subscriptions to Liberty loans and the purchase of War Savings Stamps, Clarkson Potter, assistant-director of the War Loan Organization, has written to Mr. Barnes stating that the government does not compel the purchase by any individual of any definite amount of Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps. It is stated, however, that the government expects all to do their utmost in lending money with which to carry the war to a successful termination.

OFFICIAL VIEW ON COTTON SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—H. G. Hastings, president of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce, recently received a letter bearing on the cotton situation, from George R. James, chief of the cotton and cotton lint section of the National War Industries Board, in which he said: "There are undoubtedly many phases of the cotton industry that are of vital importance to the nation, besides the matter of price. We take the position that if the many complications now existing can be eliminated, the price will undoubtedly take care of itself, and up to this time I have not heard any one connected with the War Industries Board even suggest what the price of cotton should or should not be."

AVIATION SCHOOL EXPANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Aviation Mechanics Training School at the old Overland Building in the Midway, is to be doubled in size. The school trains mechanics for the air service, and now has 4500 students.

BUREAUX DO NOT FAVOR REMOVAL

Congestion in Washington Is Admitted, but Officials Think That Work Can Be Carried on Better There Than Elsewhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recently President Wilson sent a letter to a number of governmental departments asking if it would be possible for them to carry on their work elsewhere. No chairman of any board or bureau has admitted that this work could be carried on as well in any other city as in Washington, D. C. Each admits that the congestion here should be relieved, but he cannot see his way clear to helping in that way.

The divisions mentioned as being among the possibilities of removing were the Fuel Administration, the Food Administration, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board and the War Risk Insurance. None of these is to go. Bernard M. Baruch said a few days ago that it would not be advisable for the War Industries Board; that it might possibly do its work in New York, but that there were impediments. He said, however, that the board was decentralizing its work by having as much as possible of it done through the state and other local agencies of the Council of National Defense. This method is being followed by other government departments.

Herbert C. Hoover has just issued a statement which follows:

"The Food Administration has no intention either of moving its headquarters to New York, or, on the other hand, of transferring to Washington any of its offices now located outside that city. This announcement is made in view of many rumors that such changes were contemplated. The Food Administration is pursuing a steady policy of decentralizing its administrative activities so far as possible into the states, and this policy results in a considerable reduction of the personnel of the Washington force. For instance, the force in Washington last July numbered 1832 persons while on Sept. 30 it was 1653. The average rate of reduction per week at the present time is 20."

WAR WORK DRIVE INCORPORATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—The United War Work Campaign, Incorporated, was chartered on Saturday by Secretary of State Hugo. The directors are: John D. Rockefeller Jr., Mortimer L. Schiff, George W. Perkins, George Gordon Battle, Frank A. Vanderbilt, Kate T. Davison, John G. Agar, James J. Phelan and Cleveland H. Dodge of New York City; Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, and John R. Mott of Montclair, N. J.

Filem's

Filem's has decided to continue subordinating all merchandise advertising to efforts in behalf of the Liberty Loan. New England is lagging on the "Fighting Fourth" and must speed up at once!

What better possible gifts than "Fourth" Liberty Bonds

YOU are buying "Fighting Fourth" Liberty Bonds to your utmost because you want America to defeat Germany. You buy them because you know that every dollar invested now brings peace a moment nearer than otherwise. In a larger sense, you buy Liberty Bonds because you want all the lands of the earth to have the blessings of the same free government which America enjoys.

Why not, then, pass around these blessings? Why not give the soldier boy over there—in addition to the comforts which every man on the firing line appreciates—a financial interest in the extension of democracy throughout the world?

Why not buy Liberty Bonds for him? Tell him that you have bought them for him. Tell him that you have bought bonds in order that his children and his children's children shall be able to say that their father or father's father not only endured the hardships of the fighting front but also offered his financial means to make the world safe for democracy.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

"Yours for the Fourth Liberty Loan"

NEUTRALS URGED TO HELP SAVE TONNAGE

British Writer States That Norway Could Prevent Losses by Checking Submarines Passing Through Her Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—In a recent article in The Daily Telegraph, Mr. Archibald Hurd, the writer on naval matters, discusses the measures taken to defeat the German submarine attacks on merchant shipping. "The latest figures of our shipping losses," Mr. Hurd writes, "though they point to the defeat of the enemy's purpose, suggest that the confidence of the complete failure of the submarine attack on our merchant shipping is not being realized, as many persons, official and semi-official, anticipated. We have come nearly to the end of August, and the latest information is to the effect that the Germans are still sinking British ships at the rate of over 170,000 tons a month; that is equivalent to 106 ships of 1600 gross tons. Anyone can calculate what that means in the course of a year. Of course, some of that tonnage—in fact, most of it—is being made good in our shipyards. The net loss this year, according to the First Lord of the Admiralty, has amounted to 90,000 tons a month, taking the average for the first six months of the year. In July the figure was lower, but correct views can only be formed by calculations over a long period. We are not only losing the ships; most of the ships sunk were carrying valuable cargoes. Consequently we are suffering a double loss—the ships, which we are partially replacing, and the cargoes, which we can only replace by buying fresh goods at a high cost and loading them on other ships, to pass in their turn through the so-called 'war zone.'"

This position of affairs Mr. Hurd considers unsatisfactory in view of the official statements made in the early part of the year. Sir Eric Geddes, for instance, spoke of the new barrage at Dover impeding the passage of submarines through the straits, and the numerous raids and bombing expeditions which have been carried out on Zebruggen and Ostend. Last April it was officially announced that a great mine-field, stretching from a point just outside Norwegian territorial waters toward the Orkney Islands, had been laid in order to prevent the exit of submarines through the wide channel lying between the Orkneys and Norway.

"There is a third mine-field," Mr. Hurd states, "stretching roughly from a point north of Jutland Bank to the Texel, and enclosing Helligoland Bight; but there again the territorial waters of Denmark and Holland have been respected. But, at any rate, this last mine-field must restrict the movement of German ships to some extent."

"These measures" and various speeches suggested that the mine-fields, in association with the activity of the patrols, increased in number, would reduce the submarine peril to a negligible factor. The progress made during the past three or four months in keeping down sinkings has not been as great as was anticipated, apart from the undoubted success which has attended the organization of the convoys for merchant shipping and the work of our seamen in destroying submarines by depth charges and other means. With the assistance of American vessels, the escort of merchant ships has justified the highest hopes, and the Prime Minister has stated that 150 submarines in all have been destroyed. And yet in July over 170,000 tons of British shipping were lost and more than 130,000 tons of allied and neutral shipping. So that altogether the submarines obtained over 300,000 tons of shipping, and unless there is an improvement this month (August) and onward, the world's tonnage will have suffered to the extent of 3,500,000 tons by the end of the year. The world's production of ships will greatly exceed that figure possibly by 1,000,000 tons. But that is not the matter to which attention is directed, because replacement of tonnage is not equivalent to the saving of tonnage. New ships may be turned out, but the ships sunk, with their cargoes, will remain at the bottom of the sea.

"There is nothing to encourage the Germans in that summing-up of the situation. From the purely military point of view the campaign has failed." Mr. Hurd then goes on to give a table of British and foreign tonnage sunk in each of the six quarters since the beginning of 1917, as proof that the German sea offensive, carried on with practically unlimited expenditure of men and matériel, has failed.

"While the sinkings have been reduced," the article continues, "world ship-production has been accelerated, and the Allies have turned the corner. But when the new measures at the northern and southern exits of the North Sea were instituted it was confidently anticipated that the position would be more favorable than it is. Last quarter, so far as British shipping was concerned was not very much better than the preceding one. What is the explanation? The passage of submarines through the Straits of Dover has certainly been made very hazardous, if it has not been stopped, and the bases at Zebruggen and Ostend, even if they are not closed completely, have at any rate been rendered far less serviceable to the enemy than they were. At Dover the heavy works have the advantage of possession of both sides of the channel, which is an asset of incalculable value, as every seaman has realized from the opening of the war. Further to the north, as the hydrographer's statement has revealed, the great mine-field stops short when it gets to the territorial waters of Norway."

"It was constantly reported in the

early days of the submarine campaign that German submarines and surface craft, including raiders which got out on the trade routes, made use of these waters. It is an infringement of neutrality for any state to permit its territorial waters to be invaded by a belligerent. What action the Norwegian Government took to prevent German men-of-war and disguised merchant ships passing up its coast has not been definitely stated, but since Norway has a navy it must have been an easy matter to institute an effective patrol. But destroyers and other small craft, employed as a neutral would employ them, cannot stop submarines. They can travel submerged and out of sight. There is only one means by which a neutral can prevent the enemy using his waters for submarines—the mine is the antidote to the submarine. War experience has amply proved that statement.

"The continued high sinkings of merchant shipping in spite of the new mine-fields suggests that German submarines are using Norwegian territorial waters in order to get out on to the trade routes. Norway is under the same obligation to protect her neutrality against submersible craft, as against surface craft. The argument applies to Spain also, only in the Straits of Gibraltar the sea conditions are difficult. The case of Norway, however, is different. There is no more difficulty in laying mines inside the three-mile limit than we have experienced in laying them outside that limit. It is unthinkable that the Allies can permit this gateway, closed to them by international law, to remain open to the enemy. The time has surely come when the time and labor expended upon the great mine-field at the northern exit to the North Sea should be made more productive. There can, however, be no assurance to that effect until the allied governments insist that Norway protects her own waters. Until that is done the world must go on suffering from piracy, shipping being sunk at something approaching 1,000,000 tons a quarter, according to the latest figures. The sea offensive is even more important than the land offensive, as Mr. Lloyd George has admitted, and the passage of submarines through Norwegian waters must be stopped if the navy is to fight this insidious and continued battle with success. The 20 democracies which are opposed to Germany should determine that the enemy receives no assistance from any neutral in his war on merchant shipping. The Allies and neutrals should be in agreement in this matter of saving the tonnage which Europe, exhausted by many months of hostilities, badly needs for the conveyance of food and raw materials as soon as peace comes."

SCHOOL BOARD FOR ST. PAUL IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau. ST. PAUL, Minn.—Two proposed changes in the St. Paul city charter, which provides a "commission form" of government, will be submitted to the voters at the general election in November. Both are aimed at substituting a school board for the Commissioner of Education, who has absolute power, subject to approval by his fellow commissioners in the council, over the city's school system.

One amendment, drawn up by attorneys at the behest of the Federation of Labor and the Grade School Teachers Federation, provides for an elective board of education of five members to be elected at large, to be given the power to govern the schools, dismiss the superintendent, his assistants, or any teacher, except that in each case a hearing must be given. This amendment is supported by organized labor, the teachers, and the newly organized teachers' union, which is a part of the St. Paul Federation of Labor.

The other change, drawn by the charter commission, also provides a school board, but stipulates that it must be appointed by the Mayor. Voters may cast ballots in favor of either amendment, or against both, the latter vote being in favor of the present system. The labor amendment is the result of a long-standing conflict between the organized teachers and the present Commissioner of Education.

BRITISH SCHOLARS TO TOUR UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau. NEW YORK, N. Y.—Five scholars, representing universities of England, Scotland and Ireland, are on their way to the United States, on an invitation of the Council of National Defense, to inquire into the best means of securing closer cooperation between British and American educational institutions, to the end of making increasingly firm the bonds of sympathy and understanding that now unite the English-speaking world. The party consists of Vice-Chancellor Arthur Everett Shipley of the University of Cambridge, Vice-Chancellor Sir Henry Miers of the University of Manchester, the Rev. Edward M. Walker, fellow of Queen's, Oxford; Sir Henry Jones, professor of moral philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and Dr. John Joly, professor of geology and mineralogy in Trinity College, Dublin. They were chosen by the British Foreign Office. The commission will be guests of Columbia University this week and will later tour the country.

COMMUNITY CHORUS PLANNED. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau. ELIZABETH, N. J.—Falling into line with other cities, Elizabeth will have a community chorus, and the first "sing" will be given in one of the school auditoriums, under the leadership of Frederick Yeomans, leader of the Newark community chorus.

ITALIAN FOREIGN POLICY DISCUSSED

Belgian Paper Declares Vatican Plans Would Annul Safety Imposed by Treaty of London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The Rome correspondent of L'Indépendance Belge, in his comments on the discussion in the Italian papers on the subject of Italian foreign policy and the controversy as to Baron Sonnino's attitude toward the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary, which is taking place between two opposing groups, notes the significance of the fact that decisive action in the matter came from the great Milanese newspaper, The Corriere della Sera. It represents the Conservative Party, which is very powerful in the Senate, and L'Indépendance Belge declares, would, in default of adherents of its own persuasion in the Chamber, be sure of finding support among the Giolittian and Official Socialists, who are always ready to join in any attempted overthrow; and that an attempt may be successfully made to oust Baron Sonnino from the Consult, L'Indépendance Belge seems to think quite possible.

It reviews his past work and says that until yesterday his position appeared unassailable, going on to show that there is considerable reason for the accusation brought against him of not having openly rallied to the cry of "Delenda Austria." It asserts that Baron Sonnino's friends maintain that the relations established with the Slavs, implying a revision of the treaty of London, must necessarily mean a diminution of the advantages assured to Italy by that treaty, and, therefore, a policy of denunciation.

It then says that those who know Baron Sonnino thoroughly think they can guess the reason for his reserve. As is well known, the treaty of London contains a clause providing that the Pope's representative shall not be admitted to the peace congress. The attitude maintained by Benedict XV during the war would, it affirms, certainly render the idea of the presence of one of his representatives distasteful. L'Indépendance Belge declares there would not be any reason to fear a claim for temporal power, but that the Vatican hopes to obtain the internationalization of the law of guarantees, which would place Italy's relations with the papacy and even those points of Italian policy which concern "confessional questions" (questions confessionnelles) under the control of foreign powers. Italian independence would then be nothing but a shadow. The clause alluded to is a sure defense against this danger and Baron Sonnino probably thinks that a revision of the treaty of London, in so far as the Italian claims which clash with those of the Slavs are concerned, might open a crack in the system laboriously condensed in this treaty, and might bring about the downfall of the whole edifice.

BELGIAN PRISONERS IN GERMAN CAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The efforts made by the Germans to use the "Aktivist" movement in order to bring about dissensions between the French and Flemish-speaking inhabitants of Belgium are illustrated by the following story told by a Belgian soldier which appears in L'Indépendance Belge. This Belgian, who had recently escaped from Belgium and belonged to the Flemish party of Brabant, was made prisoner in March, 1918, and spent a month at the camp of Dulmen in Westphalia. A few days after the arrival of himself and his companions they received a visit from three well-dressed persons, who seemed to belong to the student world. At first the camp authorities wished to divide the camp into two audiences to listen to them, one composed of Walloons, and one of Flemings, but the prisoners would not consent to this. The three "gentlemen," the soldier declared, then explained the reason of their visit. They began by describing the wretched life led by prisoners in Germany, their hardships and the bad quality and insufficiency of the food, and then went on to show how this régime might be ameliorated. It would be enough to give their adherence to Flemish "Aktivism" to obtain the help of these three persons by means of whose intervention the prisoners would receive parcels of provisions, or would be placed on a farm, or would be able to go on with their studies—or they might even be set at liberty.

The prisoners replied that it was not the time to discuss the Belgian language question and they treated the three persons in question as spies and cowards, in the presence of the German officers. The three then told them that as they would not join the movement they would perish with hunger.

would be put to work in German mines and would suffer in other ways. From that time their food was reduced and they were less well treated. On another occasion, in a different locality, they received a visit from a so-called Belgian priest who spoke both French and Flemish. He invited the Flemings in the camp to go for a walk with him, but they refused to do so unless their Walloon compatriots went also. As the priest declined the condition the prisoners told him that they saw very clearly what his intentions were and he did not come again.

COAL SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—In view of the grave shortage of coal, the department of the Coal Controller has issued a pamphlet emphasizing the seriousness of the situation, and urging every consumer to save as much fuel as possible. The pamphlet points out that coal is the key industry of Great Britain and the Allies; that, as regards supply, the danger line has been reached; that even after allowance has been made for the coal which will be saved through rationing, there will be a deficit of millions of tons. Stocks, it is stated, are not only being accumulated, but they have been and are being eaten into. Gas, and similar undertakings which should have at least six weeks' supplies in hand, are without these supplies.

The cause of the shortage is attributed to the fact that 75,000 miners have been called to the colors to meet the German offensive, and at the same time coal mines in France have come almost entirely to a stop, owing to the German advance in the west. So short is the coal supply that Great Britain has been unable to fulfill her coal obligations to her allies and to neutrals. Shortage of coal is also hampering the operations of British industries. The miners' leaders, the pamphlet states, have promised to do what they can to induce the men to increase the output. If, however, the output is not increased and if consumption is not greatly reduced, the outlook will be very serious.

"It is a race against winter," the pamphlet continues. "Miners, mine managers and owners can help the country to win through. The public can help by cutting down consumption to the lowest possible limits. Every consumer should try to manage on three-quarters of his rations. The quarter saved will go to keep our soldiers warm."

Local authorities are being urged to emphasize the vital need of a great national effort to meet the coal shortage. Authorities are urged to reduce their coal, gas and electric light and power to the minimum consistent with the necessary requirements of the public service, and at the same time to impress upon the public the necessity of following this example.

STEEL BARGES FOR MISSISSIPPI SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau. Mcgregor, Ia.—Simultaneously with the departure of the first government-built barge from St. Louis for New Orleans, comes the announcement of W. S. Mitchell, United States engineer in charge of the St. Louis office, that the 18 steel barges destined for carrying trade between St. Louis and St. Paul are now in course of construction at boat-plants on or near the Mississippi. Six are being built at the boat works at Dubuque, Iowa. The barges are designed and will be used exclusively by the government in carrying coal north and iron ore south, the government figuring that the best service can be obtained by getting coal to the northern district for large industrial plants making war munitions, as well as for domestic consumption and iron ore south to points where it is needed for war purposes.

The coal-iron ore barge line is heralded as the government's first step in revival of commercial traffic on the Upper Mississippi to relieve rail congestion.

AIR MINISTRY INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the Royal Air Force has appointed a departmental committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Cosmo Bonser to carry out a detailed inquiry into the establishments of the Air Ministry, in order to establish how far the staff is adequate or otherwise for the work to be done, and with particular reference to the question of the possible release of officers of high medical category for service in the field.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The trustees of the University of Vermont have voted to grant Guy Potter Benton a second year's leave of absence to permit him to continue his war work in France. The leave will date from Dec. 1.

SOCIALISTS ADOPT JUNKER ATTITUDE

Growth in Germany of Socialist Group That Believes in the "Strong State" and in Creation of Mittel-Europa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—Some few months ago the Frankfurter Zeitung, pausing to survey the evolution of socialism in Germany during the period of the war, distinguished the emergence in German Socialist circles of a movement which it proceeded most aptly to designate "Neo-Marxism." The movement, which would seem but a logical projection of the line taken by the official German Social Democratic Party, is headed by some of the most brilliant and successful writers within the Socialist ranks, men who are boldly proclaiming through the medium of the Glocke and the captured Neue Zeit what Herr Scheide-mann and his associates still shrink from putting into so many words in the columns of the Vorwärts. While that official organ still labors to reconcile the actions of its partisans with the Socialist creed as hitherto accepted, the bolder spirits are frankly abandoning the old ideals of liberalism and individualism, are glorying openly in "the strong state" in the achievements and aims of German Weltpolitik, and are evolving a program which is distinguished from that of the Pan-German by its methods rather than by its aim.

Of this school of thought, whose influence, it appears, is by now well established, Paul Lensch, a member of the Reichstag and one of the most regular and most able contributors to the Glocke, is a recognized spokesman, and of the many noteworthy treatises that have come from his pen during the war, none perhaps is so complete and candid an exposition of the new doctrine than a work which has now been circulating in Germany for nearly a twelvemonth, and which bears the title "Three Years of World Revolution."

In that work Herr Lensch sets out to develop the theme that the world war is a revolution, the greatest "since the migration of the tribes and the Hun invasions," and that in the struggle now in progress it is not Germany, but preeminently England that represents the reactionary force that is being driven to bay, whereas modern Germany has been a revolutionary force since its inception, away back, as Herr Lensch calculates it, in the middle of the Eighteenth Century, and is now about to fulfill its high revolutionary mission of destroying the British Empire, and therewith

the means by which that Empire has been maintained, namely the balance of power in Europe. That balance Germany will replace by a balance of power in the world, thus liberating all those peoples hitherto kept in subjection to the reactionary yoke.

Unabashed by the knowledge, which he frankly admits, that this is a complete reversal of the view hitherto accepted even by German Liberals and German Socialists themselves, Herr Lensch contents himself with chiding the latter for their failure hitherto to grasp the real state of affairs, and goes on to challenge accepted theories further by the assertion that it is protection that, in the main, has thus converted Germany into "the bulwark of freedom," and free trade that has rendered England the stronghold of reaction: a contention that affords him an opportunity of extolling as enthusiastically as any Prussian Junker the theory of "the strong state," and of reviewing with unmitigated satisfaction every step of the road that modern Germany has hitherto trod. All that remains to be done to complete his content is for the German proletariat to take possession of the State as created ready to its hand by the German bourgeoisie. He even regards it as matter for satisfaction that the parliamentary system was not introduced in Germany in 1848, "for then quite different obstacles would have been placed in the path of progress of the German working class than any that Bismarck and the bureaucracy were able to contrive."

With this one proviso that the people must be in the saddle there is little, as already observed, to distinguish Herr Lensch's scheme of the future from that of his Pan-German compatriots, except, perhaps, that he deprecates any actual territorial acquisitions in Europe beyond such frontier "rectifications" as may be desirable. He is as intent as Dr. Naumann on the realization of Mittel-Europa, as Herr Balin on securing what in Germany is conveniently summarized as "the freedom of the seas," as Dr. Solf on the acquisition of a colonial empire, as Herr Hoetzsch on the retention of the economic control of Russia, and he insists as stoutly as any on the retention of Alsace-Lorraine, and the necessity for guarantees that a restored Belgium would remain really neutral.

But to do him full justice, Herr Lensch must be allowed to speak for himself.

After a preface in which the author prepares the way for his subsequent thesis by the remark that through the war the German Social Democratic Party "has laid off the remains of its utopian character," "Three Years of World Revolution" opens with the argument that "although at the first glance, the three years of world war appear intent on teaching that capitalism is a kind of security against revolution, and that revolution itself is a pre-capitalistic method of

development," such is not really the case. The war, Herr Lensch maintains, has revealed "not that revolution in itself has been outgrown, but only the primitive kind of revolution, the form it assumed before the flood, with barricades, and the trial of kings." "This," he writes, "certainly has been relegated to the museum, together with the spinning wheel and the bronze axe. So much the more, however, have we become conscious of the other fact that capitalism itself represents a form of production of an unsurpassed revolutionary energy, that it excludes revolution at every pore, and that it only appears to be a security against revolution because it is itself in its essence profoundly revolutionary." "How Lilliputian, compared with the events of our time, appear the previous 'monster' revolutions, the English and even the French, not to speak of the amiable German," he continues. "The revolution of today is neither English, nor French, nor German, nor Russian, it is the international revolution of the world."

And not only is this world revolution transforming the relations of the powers to one another, it has effected a social upheaval also, the outstanding feature of which is that "the war is being waged at the expense of the middle class." And as this economic destruction of the independent middle class goes hand in hand with a permanent and considerable increase in the cost of manual labor, owing to the general and permanent revolution in prices, the net result, according to Herr Lensch, is "a sinking down of the middle class into the proletarian masses, but, at the same time, an uprising of the proletariat itself."

"How greatly," he writes, "the psychology of Social Democracy must be influenced by this process of social transformation will only be touched upon briefly here. Today the clearest indications thereof are already forthcoming. . . . For instance, the memorandum which the German delegation prepared for Stockholm is one such indication. What previous international document drawn up by the German Social Democracy would have been received with such friendly criticism by the broad masses of the German bourgeoisie? In that the Social Democratic Party acts from the standpoint of the interests of the German working class, it alters its character in proportion as the working class changes its own; that is, its social composition alters. Of this party split is already a symptom. It frees the party from the shrivelled but still lumbering relics of the past, and renders it capable of doing justice to the great and new tasks presented it by reason of the social transformation in the composition of its following. These tasks can only consist in increased 'positive cooperation.' In this respect, then, the world revolution has led to a revolutionizing of the revolutionaries! What a splendid paradox!"

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PROHIBITION CLOSES JAILS IN MICHIGAN

Many County Institutions Have
Not Had an Inmate for Weeks
—Definite Campaign Under
Way to Shut Scores of Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Five months of state prohibition finds many Michigan jails without prisoners. Some have not had an inmate for weeks. Peace officers give all the credit to prohibition, and a definite campaign is under way to close scores of jails.

Marl T. Murray, secretary of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, found the Michigan jail population just half what it was a year ago, on a recent tour in which he visited 35 county jails. He attributes the large decrease to prohibition.

Menominee, Mason, Lake, Charlevoix, Otsego, Oceana, Mackinac, Antrim and Luce county jails were empty when he visited them. Many others had only one inmate. While these are mostly agricultural counties, similar changes were noted in industrial centers. Counties which had been agitating larger jails to relieve crowded conditions now have room to spare.

The jury has been excused for the third successive term of Circuit Court in Wexford County, as there are no criminal cases. This never happened when saloons were running in Michigan.

During the last fiscal year, there were 58,816 criminal cases in Michigan, according to a report just issued by Alex J. Groesbeck of Detroit, attorney-general. The largest number was for drunkenness, 11,968. There were also 398 prosecutions for violation of local option laws, and many other cases for driving automobiles while intoxicated, and other crimes based on liquor.

The heavy decrease in prisoners has led to a serious economic problem, as many counties cannot support the jails without more fees and fines.

Charles Berry, Sheriff of Kent County, in his presidential address to the Michigan Association of Sheriffs, chiefs of police and prosecuting attorneys, pointed out that last year his county had 150 prisoners, and that this year it has 15. Prohibition was given all the credit by Sheriff Berry, whose county includes Grand Rapids, the second city of the State.

"The adoption of prohibition is the greatest single accomplishment that Michigan has to her credit," said Sheriff Berry, in his address at the Traverse City convention. "Evidence of the great social uplift that have resulted since May 1 are apparent everywhere."

Prohibition has so materially reduced the number of arrests that peace officers can no longer live on their fees, Sheriff Berry contended, and the convention adopted a resolution, based on that fact, to urge the Legislature to grant increased fees.

Only a few months ago the prison situation in Michigan was serious. All state institutions were overcrowded, but war economy tended to cut down building appropriations of state and counties. Now, the problem is to find use for the empty county jails.

Kent County had a prosperous work-farm until prohibition came along. Now it is working out a movement to accept prisoners from all Western Michigan counties to keep this institution running. The county jails would then be abandoned, with prisoners temporarily kept in city jails until they could be tried and freed or sentenced to the Kent County Farm.

Jails in some towns have been practically closed for months. Ecorse, a Detroit suburb, has closed its municipal jail, as there has been practically no use for it since May 1. Hillsdale and several other cities have not enough prisoners to warrant maintaining quarters.

Prohibition has so revolutionized conditions in Michigan cities that the wrecking of police forces by the draft which had been thought imminent has turned out to be a blessing to the municipalities which have thus been relieved of an unnecessary burden.

San Bernardino a Model

Officials Testify to Improvement Under
Prohibition Régime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—In the latter part of 1915, T. W. Duckworth, district attorney, drew up an ordinance making liquor cases triable in the Superior Court. This ordinance has proven a great success in eliminating the illicit sale of intoxicating liquor in San Bernardino County. It has stood the tests in all the courts, is more effective than any other ordinance of its kind, and is now a model for counties that desire to make prohibition prohibitive.

The dry ordinance went into effect in San Bernardino County, in June, 1917. The saloons, however, continued in operation for a month, having been given that length of time in which to settle their business affairs. This fact must be taken into consideration, together with a clause in the ordinance itself, which permits the serving of liquor in one's home to his family and "guests." It requires persistent effort on the part of the officials to gain the required amount of evidence to show that "guests" paid for the service given them. Cases of this kind have been successfully prosecuted, however.

In the city of San Bernardino, according to records in the office of the chief of police, arrests were made as follows:

In 1916, 3628; in 1917, 3997; in 1918, 1130, with saloons open 30 days. In July, 1918, with the Fourth of July celebration included, there were but

four arrests on account of drunkenness.

The National Grange Show is held in San Bernardino one week in February of each year. During the show of 1917 there were 178 arrests, with an open town; in 1918 there were but 27 arrests, under the dry régime.

In an address before the Women's Christian Temperance Union, A. A. Burcham, chief of police, said:

"During the first three months of 1917 under license there were 1074 arrests, while during the first three months of 1918, with no-license, there were only 322, being a reduction in arrests of some 70 per cent. Over one-half of this reduction can be directly credited, and the other portion indirectly credited, to the elimination of the saloon."

City and county officials interviewed, as well as Mr. Phillips (lawyer), secretary of the Merchants Association of San Bernardino, all expressed themselves as feeling that the abolition of the liquor license in San Bernardino County and city has proved of inestimable value in its effect on the general improvement of the community, the marked decrease of crimes directly and indirectly attributable to liquor, and that business in general has not declined as a result of the closing of the saloons.

Dry Law Benefits

Utah Prospering After an Entire
Year's Trial of Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—After a year of prohibition, sentiment in Utah indicates that people in all walks of life are glad that Utah has joined other states in driving the liquor interests out of power. Statements by men who have analyzed the situation have centered to the following conclusions as to the effect of the anti-liquor law which became effective Aug. 1, 1917:

That prohibition in Utah is an undoubted success and will continue to be so; that business has been stimulated and not impaired by the law; that the present war has led to a cooperative effect on prohibition; that public safety and health conditions have been bettered considerably; that if the question ever comes to an issue again, the results will be the same as in the 1917 election; that reaction that sometimes accompanies the advent of prohibition was practically unfelt in Salt Lake City; that the moral effect is not only noticeable individually, but has been carried to the home.

Unanimous in their approval of the success of the law, business men are preparing to meet the second year of its effect with increased optimism.

Prohibition in Salt Lake City from a business standpoint was given a protective mantle by the war, according to J. David Larson, secretary of the Commercial Club, who says:

"The effect of the law has been excellent all the way around. The possible effect of a decrease in business was neutralized by the war, which stimulated business, making it a little better, and thus aiding in completing the effectiveness of the law. In times of depression, we might have felt the new law more. It has given new life to business. With many of the younger men having been taken by the call to war, a good deal of the business naturally falls on older shoulders—men who had practically retired, but who came back to fill the gaps in the ranks. This necessitated clean living to carry the burden, and it has been carried very successfully in Salt Lake City and Utah."

Attorney-General Shields believes the law to be an unequalled success, and that it is being well enforced throughout the State.

J. Parley White, chief of police, takes the stand that prohibition is one of the best legislative moves ever made in the state. "Employers, employees and the community have benefited immeasurably from prohibition," he says. "Hitherto important business interests have been handicapped by the apathy and negligence of their employees. A state of indifference, due directly to indulgence in liquor, prevailed. All that has disappeared and instead we find the workmen today eager to perform their work."

"A total of 11,559 arrests made from August, 1916, to July, 1917, can be compared with a total of 4679 arrests made from August, 1917, to July, 1918, to show the great decrease in arrests since the State went dry."

WINE IS DISCARDED IN SHIP LAUNCHINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Non-alcoholic loganberry juice will be used hereafter in the christening of all vessels launched from Portland shipyards. The various companies operating the yards have agreed to discard champagne, heretofore largely in vogue at launchings. The change was brought about through the offices of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, which canvassed the shipyards and obtained signatures to the agreement.

GERMAN SALOON CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—George Witham, former secretary of the German-American Alliance of St. Louis, has closed his saloon, "The Heidelberg," opposite the St. Louis Courthouse. Previous to the war the place was a favorite meeting place of pro-Germans and German sympathizers.

SHERBURNE COUNTY NOW DRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Sherburne County, in its recent county option election, was the sixty-fourth county in Minnesota to vote dry, against 22 which still retain saloons. Sherburne three years ago gave the wet a majority of 25, but this year went dry by 783 votes.

DENIAL BY CHICAGO HERALD COUNSEL

None of the Money Paid for
That Newspaper, He States
Emphatically. Came From
The Washington Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Levy Mayer made emphatic denial here on Saturday that any money whatsoever coming from the Washington Times had been paid on the purchase price of the Chicago Herald, whose counsel he was, and expressed willingness to go before any investigating committee with documentary proof of his denial.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked Mr. Mayer this question: "Statements have been published to the effect that nine checks of the Washington Times, of \$50,000 each were given in part payment for the purchase of the Chicago Herald and that these checks were handed to you as counsel for the Chicago Herald. What do you say to this?"

Mr. Mayer replied: "The statement and the rumor based thereon are false in every particular. You cannot make my denial too strong. I represented the Chicago Herald and the president of the Chicago Herald Company, James Kelley, in the sale of that paper, and I know all of the circumstances and details in every particular. No checks of the Washington Times were issued or used or applied toward the purchase price of the Chicago Herald. No money of the Washington Times was used or applied in payment of the purchase price of the Chicago Herald. Neither the Washington Times nor the company that owns the Washington Times, nor Arthur Brisbane, its proprietor and editor, paid directly or indirectly any checks or money of any kind or at any time in the purchase of the Chicago Herald. The purchase was made absolutely and exclusively by William Randolph Hearst, he using for that purpose the Illinois Publishing Company, all of whose stock he owns, which was the corporation that at the time of the purchase, published and now does publish the newspaper which was known as the Chicago Examiner, and is now known as the Chicago Herald Examiner. No brewer or distiller and no money of any brewer or distiller was ever used or applied on the purchase of the Chicago Herald."

"I hope that this explicit, unqualified statement on my part will put forever at rest the unfair and false rumor to which I have referred."

Warning to the Drys

Anti-Saloon League Official Says Now
Is No Time to Rest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—"Advocates of prohibition, after the splendid fight which they have waged against the saloon, should not rest on their arms because prohibition seems assured in the United States on July 1, 1919, any more than the Allies should quit fighting the Central Powers now that an armistice has been granted to Bulgaria," said George A. Gordon, assistant superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The liquor interests are still hoping against hope that national prohibition may be switched off and perhaps defeated completely, on the ground that a few of the soldiers will demand liquor upon their return from France after the war."

"In Boston one of the largest breweries, instead of preparing plans for turning the plant over to some useful industry within the next few months, is actually installing machinery for making more beer, or at least light wines, on the ground that some means will be found to overcome war prohibition."

"On Oct. 1, when the newspapers announced the actual signing of the Bulgarian armistice, the liquor dealers of New York, thinking that it indicated an ending of the war before prohibition went into effect, at once increased their applications for liquor licenses."

"When Gov. S. W. McCall of Massachusetts requested all saloons in the State to close on registration day, Sept. 12, the saloons in Springfield remained open, yet the local prohibition organization took no action either to bring about a compliance with the expressed desire of the Governor, or to hold up to public scorn the names of the offending saloon keepers."

"A few days ago the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee issued an order closing the soda fountains of the State on the ground that they were a menace to public health, but made no mention of the saloons. When this fact was later called to the attention of the committee, one of the members remarked that as prohibition was near at hand he did not see the necessity of hastening it. Nevertheless, the committee convened immediately and rescinded the soda fountain order, although subsequently local authorities closed both the fountains and the saloons."

"These few instances show that the liquor interests are ever ready to take advantage of any slackening on the part of the prohibitionists, that they have not lost hope in being able to continue their business, and that every one will carry on that business until the very last hour allowed by law."

"Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom from the slavery of the liquor traffic."

NATIONAL PARTY ISSUES DEFINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"We are convinced of the necessity of creating an

honest political party, liberal in its philosophy, liberal in its program, and democratic in its spirit. We are persuaded that when we reach those whose political intelligence creates in them the same despair of the Democratic and Republican parties that we share, a second party will emerge in American life," says the National Party in a report recently adopted. "There will be no place," it continues, in part, "for both the Republican and Democratic parties because there ought to be no place for two parties exactly similar in the sordidness of their motives and in the meanness of their achievements."

"In our own State of New York there are three questions which ought to be attacked by the dominant political parties. The condition of the farmer, the high cost of living to the whole population, and the government ownership of Niagara Falls which develops sufficient horse-power to turn every wheel of industry and locomotion in the State of New York, thereby saving thousands of tons of coal and waste effort."

Asserting that the two major parties ignored these issues totally the report continues that the National Party adopted them as planks of the platform upon which it determined to approach the people of the State.

VINEYARDS TURNED TO OTHER PURPOSES

Former Wine-Grape Acreage in
Various Sections of State of
California Is Being Converted
Profitably Into Fresh Uses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Notwithstanding the fact that many proprietors and owners of wine-grape vineyards in this State are bitter in their complaints that but little use can be made of their land, former acreage in many localities is already being converted to uses other than that of the former crop. Thus, part of the land of one large vineyard has been planted to the following proportions: 200 acres in corn, 100 acres in tomatoes, 40 acres in sweet potatoes and 40 in alfalfa.

Commenting on this phase of the question, Franklin Hichborn, publicity director of the California Anti-Saloon League, and an authority on state public affairs, has made a statement for The Christian Science Monitor in which he declares that the public has been educated to believe that the growing of grapes for wine is the most important branch of the industry, the one, in fact, upon which the prosperity and even the existence of the two more profitable branches, namely, table and raisin grapes, depends, a belief to which Mr. Hichborn takes exception.

"The basis of this general misrepresentation," said Mr. Hichborn, "is the use which the allied brewers, distillers and saloons have made of the wine grape industry as a cloak for the entire liquor traffic. For years in this State any attack upon the dive or saloon has been met with the charge that the saloon opponents were attempting to ruin the vineyards, not only the wine grape vineyards, but the raisin and table grape vineyards. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in California by the whisky, brewery and saloon interests in misleading the public into believing that prohibition would spell ruin for the State's grape-growing interests. In this they have been assisted by the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners which is made up largely of men who are directly or indirectly interested in the liquor traffic."

"As the result of such publicity the belief is general, except in those districts where grapes are grown, that prohibition means the ruin of California's entire grape-growing industry. But in counties where the grape is grown most extensively the liquor men's contention that prohibition means ruin for the industry is not seriously received."

Mr. Hichborn then showed that in Fresno County, the State's chief grape-growing district, which last year produced a very large proportion of the wine produced in the State, has declared unequivocally for absolute prohibition and is sending a legislative delegation to Sacramento next winter to vote for the national prohibition amendment. He also showed that in the great wine-grape growing area of Santa Clara and San Joaquin counties, where the ratification of the federal amendment issue was sharply drawn in the recent primary election, the wets were decisively beaten, some of the dry candidates being practically elected at the primary.

He also showed that six other counties, which not only contain large vineyard acreage, but which are listed by the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners as among the counties which produce the bulk of the wine-grapes grown in the State, gave majorities in favor of absolute prohibition.

"If prohibition were destined to prove so disastrous to the vineyard interests of California as the liquor interests insist," Mr. Hichborn added, "these grape-growing counties would scarcely be found voting for prohibition. But in counties where grapes are not grown and where the question is not well understood, the liquor men's cry, 'Defeat prohibition and have the vineyards,' unquestionably has had more or less effect."

"Wine-grape growing is the least important and least dependable branch of the grape industry. All things considered over the term of years during which grapes have been raised for wine making in California, wine-grape vineyards have not paid."

GRAPE GROWERS CHANGE PLANS

Los Angeles Producers With-
draw All Opposition to the
County-Wide Dry Ordinance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Los Angeles County grape growers, believing that the proposed national prohibition amendment will be in effect at least from Jan. 1, 1920, have withdrawn all opposition to the county-wide dry ordinance that became effective Aug. 1, by vote of the Board of Supervisors. Under this ordinance the sale of all drinks containing more than one-half of 1 percent of alcohol is prohibited in the unincorporated portions of Los Angeles County, while the wineries are given until Jan. 1, 1920, to close out their stocks.

At the hearing before the supervisors, former Senator Frank P. Flint contended, on behalf of the grape-growers, that as they would have a large quantity of grape seconds on hand from the coming season's crop, which could not be worked up into

wine until April, 1920, the winery section of the ordinance should not become effective until that date.

To this officials of the Anti-Saloon League answered that national prohibition will probably be effective before that date. The supervisors conceded the point, but the wine-makers were disposed to question it. Later developments have convinced them, it is said, that national prohibition is near. As a result, their plans to attack the legality of the ordinance have been abandoned.

The vote of the Board of Supervisors was unanimously in favor of the ordinance, which was proposed by the Anti-Saloon League. The ordinance provision affecting the wineries was a concession to an industry in which the investment in this county is more than \$5,000,000. By giving the wineries until Jan. 1, 1920, to close out their stocks, it will be possible for them to work up all of this season's grape crop and the early portion of the coming year's crop.

Y. M. C. A. HEAD ARRIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sir Arthur Fapp, head of the British Y. M. C. A., has arrived in America to take part in the united war work campaign.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE NEW RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—At a special meeting of the board of directors of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange on Saturday, just after the close of the future market, a resolution was adopted limiting contract fluctuations to a daily range of 200 points, or \$10 a bale. The new rule will become effective Oct. 7. The action taken by the board followed the receipt of a telegram from the cotton committee at Washington making such a request. Since August, 1917, both American exchanges have been operating under a voluntary rule forbidding actions outside of a daily range of 300 points.

NEW YORK REGISTRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Every day this week is registration day in this city, the registration places being open from 5 p. m. to 10:30, and on Saturday from 7 a. m. until 10:30 p. m. This is the first time women here have had the opportunity to register for a general election.

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PROGRESS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY IN TWO HEMISPHERES

STRIKE MOVEMENT
IN SPAINSH TOWNS

Large Number of Trade Disputes
Brings Serious Dislocation—
Repressive Measures Are
Adopted for Strike at Jerez

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Although it has seemed spontaneous in each town and city—except perhaps Barcelona—and provoked by the pressure of circumstances only, without any apparent conjunction with similar affairs in other places, the strike movement throughout Spain has rarely been so universal and disorganizing as in the present case. It differs only from the general strikes as they have been known and described, in that it was not originated and did not embrace that prime factor in a general strike, the railway employees, with complete national dislocation as a main object, nor that other main factor in such labor operations, the colliers. In this case the miners of Puertollano were certainly among the early leaders, and they had been preceded by others, but in the main this was a synthetic general strike made up of innumerable small and detached strikes of factory workers and the employees generally of separate communities. Thus the workers of all kinds in a town or city would cease their work, hold their meetings together, conduct their operations of protest in unison, and generally act as a self-contained general strike with little or no reference to what was going on elsewhere and with no apparent prompting by professional agitators.

The strikes have been no less effective on this account. Factories have had to close down, shops to shut, strikers in varying degrees of anger have paraded the streets, and the Civil Guard, with occasional military assistance, has been kept in continual activity. On the other hand, the self-contained nature of these town and city strikes, and their spontaneous origin, have given them a reality that is significant. Bad organization, careless and unsympathetic administration, the profiteering, and all the other special evils that have arisen in the last three or four years are finding Spain out in the severe pressure of war circumstances, and the shortage of imported necessities, and the lack of employment that have resulted. The censorship of news of the strikes has been keen in many cases. The newspapers of Madrid and other cities have appeared with numerous unintelligible blanks in their telegraphic dispatches from the affected places, and little intelligence of what has been occurring has been sent abroad, partly because of the difficulty that some have found in presenting a comprehensible account of the happenings.

These strikes, independent as they are, have to be viewed as a whole, and a broad view must be taken of the causes and possible consequences. There is a whole world of difference between this series of strikes and the famous revolutionary strike of August of last year. They are not the same in origin, idea or management, but a high significance attaches to each, and it would be dangerous to suggest that the present synthetic general strike is a less formidable affair than the other. With Spain in an international situation of such difficulty and consequence as never before, the case is one for deep reflection.

As previously reported, there are some bold spirits to be found here and there in Spain, philosophers and thinkers, who, having detached themselves from the simple penmanship of their compatriots, do not hesitate to declare that in the new world that is being born, their country cannot continue on the old lines, and that there must be such a grand upheaval as seems beyond the imagination of any of the present politicians and statesmen—or their representatives—who, on the eve of this international and domestic crisis, were found engaged in long debates in the columns of the newspaper upon the desirability of maintaining the old political parties. These thinkers are emboldened to say indeed, that a taste of war with the tremendous organizing assistance that might come from the Allies might be no bad thing for Spain.

Those who argue thus are met by counter-arguments from other sections, in which Portugal and Rumania are freely mentioned. However, in all considerations of the international situation of Spain, these domestic circumstances must be taken into full account, remembering that many of the difficulties might perhaps be quickly removed if Spain fully abandoned her isolation, and had friends that would come to her complete assistance. But in the last period, as it is hoped, of the war, and with the world in a state of general shortage, it is realized by those who can see truths that it is somewhat late in the day for the only European Latin nation outside the war to be trying to make new friendships.

As stated in a previous article, it was declared that the results of the application of martial law to Jerez de la Frontera, one of the pioneers in this synthetic strike movement, were satisfactory and effective. That opinion, however, is not shared at Jerez. No town in Spain could in a general way be less disposed toward disturbance. A little way northeast of Cadiz, it is a busy place of something over 60,000 inhabitants, is prosperous and has a clean, elegant appearance, which is not enjoyed by all the towns

of Spain. Its whitewashed houses, shaded promenades, its Plaza del Arenal, with the big palms that stand out in strong relief against the whiteness of the houses behind, all combine to bestow on it a refreshing appearance and the suggestion of a community that has a good opinion of itself, and takes care accordingly.

But see poor Jerez now! Crowds of men assemble in the streets and growl, and the civil guard periodically charge them and force them to separate. The publication of the newspapers has been occasionally suspended, and so have the entertainments. Squadrons of lancers have been brought in from Villavieja, and with a clatter they sweep periodically through the streets. Occasionally the malcontents turn to depredations, and it is said that damage to the extent of several thousands of pesetas has been done in the house of Señor Antonio Fernandez. The women seem to be making a specialty of this kind of thing. They form themselves into bands, force their way into private houses, and there do damage and destruction, for the mere sake of doing it, gaining nothing intrinsically thereby. The shops, of course, are closed, and the appearance of this usually happy and successful town is gloomy to the uttermost degree. Yet the authorities say they have handled the crisis here well, and that the situation is satisfactory. The normal exportations of Jerez are of course at an extreme discount now, the scarcity of shipping being what it is. Men want work, food and money, and they are not to be had.

The state of things at Jerez was one of the causes that led to a three-days' general strike at Seville, which was a very serious matter. The Seville workers were excited to much sympathy with the people of Jerez, or said they were, and had many grievances of their own. They held a meeting at which 21 labor societies were represented, and some 4000 people attended. They determined to strike, and having done so, they gave their reasons, demanding that the prices of food should be reduced to what they were before the war, and that the rents of houses should be reduced by 50 per cent. They protested against the application of martial law to Jerez, declared that the general strike thus entered upon should be continued indefinitely as the committee determined, and that all persons who had been cast into prison in connection with it must be released before the termination. It was pointed out that at that time in Seville there were a temporary captain-general and a temporary civil governor, and that all the leading officials, including the chief of magistrates, were absent. The great city at once assumed the appearance of a city on strike. The civil guard became active, soldiers appeared on the scene in numbers, the street cars ceased running, groups of men and women began to demonstrate, and the possibilities were great. Seville, however, kept itself well in hand, and three days later an agreement was reached upon the main points at issue.

Zaragoza early joined in the strike movement. The cabmen appear to have been among the first to act, and they were followed by the printers, who asked for an increase of three quarters of a peseta a day in the wages of all men who received from 3 to 4 1/2 pesetas (not a dollar at the most!) per day. The employers were willing to make the increase, in the case of wages up to 4 pesetas a day, but stopped at the extra quarter, though it was stated there were only five men in Zaragoza who were thus affected. From this beginning a big strike developed. It was the same in other parts of the country, and it seemed that the movement spread rapidly whenever it was started.

INDUSTRIAL CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—"Every workman in his trade association: every employer in his trade association." This ideal of trade organization announced by Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, in his speeches early this year, is being steadily helped toward fulfillment by the interim joint trade bodies which his ministry is setting up. The interim industrial reconstruction committees which have been established in certain less highly organized industries (and of which some 20 have already been formed) are working hard toward making their trade bodies fully representative. The interim committee for the glove trade, for example, is sending out a circular to all members of the trade urging both employers and workpeople to enroll in their respective associations and trade unions. The circular says: "The good the committee can do will depend largely on the extent to which it is known to have the weight of the trade behind it. If there were no benefits and advantages for individual firms and workers in being associated with other firms and their fellow workers, if there were no common interests drawing the members of the trade together for their own personal good, the committee would still be justified in urging all to unite for the good of the trade as a whole, and to help improve the conditions of work and trade for those not so fortunate as to be able best to look after themselves."

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Problems of managers and the operation of their stores were discussed at the Central State Cooperative Convention at a meeting held here. It was pronounced by some of those present as the most encouraging meeting of the character yet held. The cooperative societies have been growing quite rapidly in Illinois.

COTTON MILLS ARE
SHORT OF LABOR

National Association of Manufacturers Approves Report
Asking for Relaxation in Immigration Laws to Help Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That there is a present need for an increased supply of labor in the cotton mills, and that the most feasible if not the only method of obtaining a larger supply is by a relaxation of the immigration laws, is declared in a report approved at a recent meeting of the labor committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

The report says that a questionnaire conducted by the committee, in 1917, showed that 63 per cent of the mills replying were short of labor; estimates are said to show that not more than 75 per cent of capacity is the present rate of cotton mill work. "When it is considered," says the report, "that from January, 1915, to May, 1918, the number of employees in the boot and shoe trade increased 11 per cent, cotton finishing establishments 9 per cent, hosiery and underwear manufacturing 23 per cent, as compared with the decrease of 5 per cent for cotton manufacturing, the great strain put upon the industry in its struggle to meet the demands of the government and the civilian population becomes more evident."

It is declared that the substitution of woman for man labor, and an increased use of machines, have been impossible for cotton manufacturers, because the industry already employs as large a percentage of women workers as possible, in view of the work they can do; and because machine time over hand time has always predominated in the mills.

"The most obvious method of increasing labor supply," concludes the report, "is a relaxation of the present immigration laws. This step has already been taken in a limited way in regard to Mexican labor, for on June 12 Secretary of Labor Wilson suspended for the duration of the war the literacy test, the contract labor clause and the head tax provisions of the Immigration Act, allowing temporary admission of alien laborers from Mexico. The head of every family admitted must, however, have secured employment in an agricultural pursuit, maintenance of way on railroads, or in lignite coal mining."

"There is a strong feeling throughout the country that the occupational limitations above specified should be broadened so as to include all countries, and that further steps should be taken to increase immigration, at least for the duration of the war."

GRAIN IS MOVED
ON AUTO TRUCKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—Idaho is being organized for motor truck hauling of grain harvest products, in order to get the grain on the cars, and hence to the terminal centers outside the State, as speedily as possible. Railroad cars are readily available for use at present, and storage facilities in the State are limited. It is estimated that less than 15 per cent of the grain crop grown in Idaho can be held in elevators and private granaries.

There are many auto trucks not in use but a part of the year, especially those of the mountain haulers, who have replaced the many-horse teams for carrying supplies to points removed from the railroads and bringing in the wool from the distant sheep camps, and trucks listed for grain hauling are in advance of the demand. The price is fixed by the ton mile, and under favorable conditions ranges around 40 cents, which also includes the unloading into the cars. Direct hauling from the threshing on box trucks to the cars also lessens the demand for sacks, which is also considered an economic feature.

UNIVERSITY OF PORTO
RICO ENROLLMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—The opening of the school year at the University of Porto Rico last month saw a total enrollment of more than 400 students, nearly 170 of whom were of college rank, having completed a full four years of high school before beginning the work in the university. The normal school, by far the largest department of the university, with a complete enrollment of 205 students, has 63 high school graduates beginning the two years' teaching course. Up to this year the largest number to enter the department with high-school diploma was 35 and the fact that the year's number is nearly double that of the former record is proof that the need of better academic preparation for teaching is being emphasized in Porto Rico.

DREDGING SAND BARS
IN THE MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

M'GREGOR, La.—Sand bars are and always have been the great menace to navigation on the Upper Mississippi. The War Department has been working for a number of years to get them under control and with a government fleet of steel barges soon to be put in the coal and iron ore carrying trade between St. Louis and St. Paul, work is being pressed with great vigor.

Dredges are used to pump sand bars out of parts of the channel where they are dangerous to navigation, and dams are built above and below them. The sand forming the bars comes from caving banks. Prevent the banks from caving, say the engineers, and the sand bar problem will be nearly eliminated. To accomplish this they are carefully clearing and grading banks where caving threatens and then are preventing caving by burying and anchoring the bank with mattresses made of willows and layers of rock.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN
OREGON SHIPYARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Emergency Fleet Corporation has sent official notice to the Northwest Steel Company of Portland, Ore., that it is commissioned to build 10 more steel vessels of the 8800 ton class. The Albina Engine Machine Works has just been awarded a contract for four additional vessels. There is great activity in the various shipyards at Portland, Astoria, Vancouver (Wash.) and other near-by points. Both wooden and steel ships are being turned out here.

The threatened labor difficulties in the shipbuilding industry in the Portland district appear to have blown over. During June, July and August, the workmen were granted Saturday afternoons off, and about Sept. 1 the holiday was withdrawn, but at several yards members of the boilermakers union refused to work after noon Saturdays. Some yards were seriously crippled by the action of the men, while others were only slightly handicapped.

PLATINUM IS SOUGHT
BY UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To increase government holdings of platinum, an appeal has been made by the authorities for contributions from the public of platinum jewelry. The government will pay for all platinum rings, lavallieres, chains and other ornaments received. In the case of those who desire to make their donations without reward the government is arranging that such donations be placed with the Red Cross, which will receive from the Treasury full value by check.

Citizens are asked to send their platinum to Raymond T. Baker, Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C. Jewels should be removed. National banks will act as receiving depots, and the War Industries Board's platinum section is arranging for a systematic method of collecting scraps of the metal from chemists, electricians, railroads, manufacturers and others.

APPEAL MADE FOR MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Because of the explosion at the Gillespie plant in Morgan, N. J., the United States Employment Service calls for 1500 men at once from this city for construction work on the Mays Landing, N. J., project. This is done because the loss of munitions must be made up by other plants during the reconstruction at Morgan.

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WOMEN IN TRADES
PLAN COOPERATION

Union Conference in Washington
Ends With Formation of
Demand for Equal Pay for
Equal Work and Fixed Wage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Resolutions were adopted at the conference of trade union women which ended on Friday approving a platform for the cooperation of the trade union women with the Women-in-Industry Service, which is a part of the Department of Labor.

An emphatic demand was made for the practical and thorough application of equal pay for equal work for men and women, wage boards being called upon to fix the minimum wage for women, not on the basis of a living for a woman alone, but for the support of a woman with dependents on the same basis as for a man with dependents. The same opportunity for training for women entering skilled trades that is given to men in those industries was called for.

It was asserted by the delegates that, because of the neglect of women's interests by government wage boards, women should be appointed on all such boards and especially on the National War Labor Board. Strong protest was entered against the action of the United States Senate in refusing to pass the suffrage amendment in accordance with the appeal of the President.

In line with the policy outlined by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, in an address at the opening of the conference, was the declaration of the delegates in opposition to the employment for women for night work on government contracts, except in special emergency cases when special permit may be issued by the Department of Labor and the Council of National Defense for limited periods in particular plants. This brings each case to the consideration of the authorities to be decided on its merits and according to special circumstances.

In regard to working hours for women, some of the delegates said that there was an evident tendency to break down the standard of a short day, owing to the willingness of employers to pay overtime rates for excessive hours and the readiness of the workers to accept it.

In behalf of civil service employees, the conference urged revision of the law and regulations to insure to

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women equal opportunity with men in appointments, promotions, salaries, and admission to examinations; the establishment of a personnel commission or wage adjustment board on which the employees shall be adequately represented; and consultation with committees of employees by the head of every department with reference to estimates or recommendations concerning wages or working conditions.

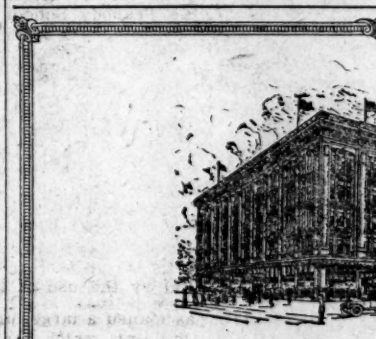
For school teachers, the conference demanded better pay, both in the interests of the teachers and the welfare of the nation. Various measures were advocated for application to particular industries, especially the munition workers, electrical workers, textile workers and the workers in navy yards and arsenals, tending to promote their welfare. Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, addressed the conference at the closing session, explaining the functions of the board and the interrelations of the several branches of the war labor administration.

Among the unions represented at the conference were the United Garment Workers of America, the International Ladies Garment Workers, the International Glove Workers Union, United Textile Workers, American Federation of Teachers, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, the United Leather Workers, National Federation of Federal Employees, International Association of Machinists, International Boot and Shoe Workers, American Federation of Musicians, Cigar Makers International Union, the National Federation of Postal Employees, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Laundry Workers International Union, United Hatters of America, American Federation of Labor, National Women's Trade Union League and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A department of archives and history for the State of Georgia was formally organized at a recent meeting in Governor Dorsey's office, attended by State House officials.



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STRIKE ON WAR
WORK IS ENJOINED

New York State Court Restrains
Labor Union from Calling Out
Men Employed in Production
for Military Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Townsend Scudder, Supreme Court Justice, has granted a permanent injunction on the petition of Rosenwasser Brothers, Incorporated, of Long Island City, restraining the United Shoe Workers of America from striking during the war.

In what is considered as one of the most important decisions on labor rendered since the war began, Justice Scudder said the production of war industries is so closely and immediately connected with the actual military operations of the United States that it may be said to be a part of them.

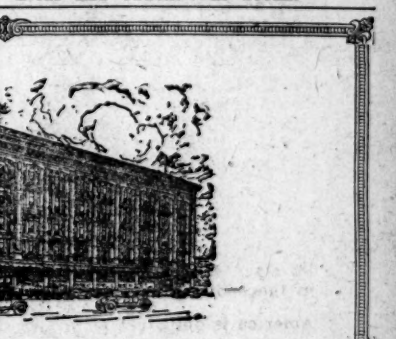
"Can it then be," he asks, "that with means afforded by the government to adjust differences between employers and employees in our war industries, a labor union has the right, for any cause whatever, to induce or incite workmen in such industries to strike, or not to work, and thereby to jeopardize the successful outcome of our country's military operations, and all that depends upon them, even though so to do would have been lawful in times of peace? An answer other than 'no' is unthinkable."

Justice Scudder ruled that the union may lawfully solicit members and appeal to the government for any adjustment of differences.

SOLDIERS CALL FOR BOOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Burton E. Stevenson, director of Library war service, has cabled to the American Library Association that the American soldiers overseas are asking for technical and educational books.



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UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CLUBS ARE FREED FROM LIABILITY

National Commission Rules That Players' Salaries Terminated With Government Ruling on Sept. 1 Instead of on Oct. 14

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the baseball clubs of the National and American leagues are not liable for players' salaries after Sept. 2, 1918, is the decision of the National Commission in regard to the claim of First Baseman Jacob Daubert against the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club for his salary of \$2150 from Sept. 2 to Oct. 14, when the five-year contract under which he was playing terminated.

When the government authorities decreed that professional baseball was a non-essential and that the players would have to seek other employment or go into the United States service, the question of salaries came up. The players were given until Sept. 1 to find essential employment, and the two leagues kept their championship races going until that date. With the exception of the two world series teams, all the other clubs disbanded following the games of Sept. 2, and the club owners claimed that salaries ceased on that date as the clubs were forced to stop playing as the result of the government order.

When the government ordered the leagues to suspend, the clubs all gave their players 10 days' notice of release. While this would under normal conditions make the players free agents, there is a gentlemen's agreement among the club owners not to tamper with one another's players when the time comes for the game to start operations again.

Many of the players in the two leagues are in the same position as Daubert, and his case will probably establish a precedent for all of them. The Chicago Nationals and the Boston Americans, the contenders in the world series this year, claimed their salaries up to the end of the series and the clubs granted their request.

Daubert was paid \$202 Sept. 2, which, with previous payments, totaled \$6850 for the 1918 season to that date. He filed claim with the National Commission for the difference between that sum and \$9000, alleging the Brooklyn club was liable for the full amount. The National Commission in its finding, which is signed by A. G. Herrmann, chairman, and B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, says in part:

"While it is true that the Brooklyn club agreed to pay the player his specified salary for the playing season for each of the years in which he was under contract with that club, and that the contract recited that the playing season would begin on or about the 14th day of April in each of said years and end on or about the 14th day of October, there was nothing to prevent the league of which the Brooklyn club was a member, by appropriate action, cutting the season short."

"This was made necessary by the work-or-fight ruling of the government referred to. The Brooklyn club was unable to finish the season because of the impossibility of retaining the services of its players in view of the government order, and for that reason that club was within its rights in giving notice of the termination of all of its contracts with its players at the time it did so. The claim of the player is, therefore, dismissed."

PLAN FOR ANNUAL TRAPSHOOTING

New York Athletic Club Is to Hold Its Usual Season of Sport at Travers Island

NEW YORK, N. Y.—G. J. Corbett, captain of the shooting committee of the New York Athletic Club, announces that the club is planning for its usual trapshooting season at Travers Island, and that the club would hold both Saturday and Sunday events. The season extends from Saturday, Oct. 26, to Saturday, May 10. On the October date there will be a special 100-target event. The regular program starts on the following Saturday and continues until Saturday, April 26.

The Sunday season opens on Nov. 3 and will close on April 27. During May the organization will hold its annual championship of America and closes the season with a club championship. A change has been made in the conditions of the last-named event. Although all members of the club in good standing are eligible, a member who resides outside of a 30-mile radius of the city clubhouse is ineligible unless he has competed in at least six 100-target events on regular club days during the season.

IOWA ELEVEN WINS FROM NEBRASKA TEAM

LINCOLN, Neb.—The University of Iowa football team defeated the University of Nebraska eleven, the champions of the Missouri Valley Conference a year ago, 12 to 0. It was the first game a Nebraska team has lost to Iowa since 1899. Superior charging ability was responsible for Iowa's victory.

With the ball on the visitors' one-yard line, the Nebraska team had its best chance to score, but the ball went to their opponents on downs. The winner's scores all came in the third period on two touchdowns.

M. R. MARSTON AND J. D. TRAVERS WIN

Defeat Oswald Kirkby and J. C. Anderson on the St. Andrews Links by Score of 5 and 4

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. D. Travers, former United States open and amateur golf champion, paired with M. R. Marston, defeated Oswald Kirkby and J. C. Anderson in a best ball, four ball, Red Cross benefit golf match on the links of the St. Andrews Golf Club, Mt. Hope, Saturday, 5 and 4. About \$1000 was raised at the match.

Despite the fact that neither Marston, Kirkby nor Anderson had ever seen the course before, some splendid golf was furnished the spectators. Marston did especially well when he turned in the best individual card of the day, going out in 36 and coming home in 38 for a total of 74. Travers had the next best card, going out in 35 (the best nine-hole card of the match) and coming home in 41 for a total of 76. Kirkby and Anderson were out in 38 and 39, respectively, while the latter just reversed these figures.

Travers and Marston worked well together and returned a best ball of 69 to 74 for Kirkby and Anderson. The winners had a best ball of 33 going out, and turned for home 4 up. Kirkby's best effort of the round was at the 581-yard tenth, where his second shot left the ball in a bad lie under a tree, but he succeeded in getting his next to within a few feet of the flag, and ran it down for a 4. Travers and Anderson had 56, and Marston took 6. Marston won the twelfth and thirteenth in 4 each, and when the next was halved the match was over. The best ball cards and individual cards follow:

BEST BALL	
Travers and Marston.....	44 44 43 43 43 43
Kirkby and Anderson.....	44 44 43 43 43 43
Travers and Marston.....	43 55 55 54 54 54
Kirkby and Anderson.....	53 54 54 54 54 54
Travers and Marston.....	43 54 54 54 54 54
Kirkby and Anderson.....	43 54 54 54 54 54
INDIVIDUAL CARDS	
Travers, out.....	44 44 43 43 43 43
Marston, out.....	44 44 43 43 43 43
Kirkby, out.....	43 55 55 54 54 54
Anderson, out.....	43 55 55 54 54 54
Travers, in.....	63 64 64 64 64 64
Marston, in.....	54 55 55 54 54 54
Kirkby, in.....	43 54 54 54 54 54
Anderson, in.....	53 54 54 54 54 54

FOOTBALL MEN BUSY IN M. V. CONFERENCE

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Reports from all seven members of the Missouri Valley Conference made at the recent meeting at Kansas City showed that practice had started in each college, although somewhat late according to usual standards and with a limited number of candidates.

Since Oct. 1, the time allotted to practice, because of the military regulations of the students' army training corps, has been shortened greatly with the result, coaches say, that development of teams will be necessarily late. A few of the members of the conference have played minor contests with small colleges in their vicinity, but the schedules as a whole will be held in abeyance until the War Department acts on the recommendations made by the conference.

Intramural athletics will be emphasized by all the schools in the conference.

ATHLETIC NOTES

G. W. White, former eastern interscholastic golf champion, has been made a second lieutenant in the chemical warfare service.

W. J. Weaver, Rhode Island state trapshooting champion, won the Red Cross tournament held by the Providence (R. I.) Gun Club, Saturday, with a score of 98 out of a possible 100.

Grant Ward, former assistant football coach at Ohio State University and later head of the Columbus department of recreation, has enlisted and is stationed at the Great-Lakes Naval Training Station.

Ichiya Kumagai and Seichiro Kashio, the two famous Japanese lawn tennis players, defeated Vincent Richards and W. M. Hall, in an exhibition doubles match at the Park Hill Country Club, Saturday, 6-3, 6-4, 8-6. Miss Eleanor Goss and W. M. Hall, Metropolitan mixed doubles champions, defeated Miss Florence Ballin and H. A. Throckmorton in another match, 6-3, 7-5. The postponed men's doubles final match of the club's open tournament was played and resulted in a victory for H. J. Stinkamp and L. F. Hartman over Vincent Richards and Allen Behr by a score of 6-4, 7-5.

PITTSBURGH WILL HAVE HOCKEY TEAM

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—At a recent meeting of the Pittsburgh Skating Club arrangements for the formation of a six-club hockey league for the coming season were discussed. It is the intention of the Gold and Black skaters to have 500 members for their organization before the season gets well under way.

All the hockey clubs are to be members of the Pittsburgh Skating Club. It was learned with regret that on account of the closing of the St. Nicholas rink in New York, there would be no hockey played in that city this winter.

DATES NAMED FOR CAMP TAYLOR TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The following official schedule for the Camp Zachary Taylor football eleven has been announced through the intelligence section at the camp: Oct. 12—Center College, Louisville; 19—University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; 22—Camp Greenleaf, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nov. 2—Open date; 9—Camp Grant, Chicago; 16—Open date; 23—Open date; 30—Camp Sherman, Louisville.

HINGHAM TO HAVE STRONG ELEVEN

Candidates for Team Include Many Former College Preparatory and High School Stars

HINGHAM, Mass.—Football prospects for the Hingham Naval Ammunition Depot appear very promising this season. Coach Ned Garland, a former Somerville High player, is in charge of the squad at the naval station here, and expects to be able to turn out a winning eleven with the host of fine material at his disposal. Among the candidates seeking positions on Coach Garland's team are players who in former years have worn the colors of nearly all the largest colleges in the United States.

Harvard, Yale and Princeton universities are represented on the squad, as are also Dartmouth College, Brown University, University of Michigan and the Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield, Mass. Probably the most prominent of the former college players is R. R. Edwards, the Dartmouth backfield player, who won the game from Syracuse two years ago, by a long run down the side lines.

The preparatory schools are also generously represented among the candidates, former Phillips-Andover, St. Mark's, Phillips-Exeter, Mercersburg, Dummer Academy and Manchester High players appearing on the list. Practice has been held daily for the past two weeks and the manager of the eleven is now seeking games with college and camp elevens. A list of the most promising of the candidates follows:

A. A. Allen, Springfield Training School, backfield; D. L. Allen, Hoonick Falls, lineman; C. F. Burke, Mercersburg Academy, lineman; Sherwood Cox, Washington College, lineman; Herbert Doble, Phillips-Andover Academy, backfield; Joseph Dennis, Harvard University, backfield; J. J. Dooley, South Boston High, lineman; R. R. Edwards, Dartmouth College, backfield; J. J. Fay, Phillips-Exeter Academy, lineman; Lieutenant Fisher, Penn State, backfield; William Frihan, Manchester High, backfield; William Hathaway, Dummer Academy, backfield; C. J. Heckman, Notre Dame, lineman; W. C. Henderson, St. Mark's, lineman; E. K. Henry, Yale University, lineman; William Jackson, Bridgeport, lineman; C. W. Johnson, Somerville, lineman; Russell Lucas, Yale University, lineman; Joseph Manning, Colgate University, backfield; David Martin, Lowell High, lineman; C. J. McCarthy, Georgetown, lineman; William Morrissey, Brown University, backfield; Albert Norwell, University of Vermont, lineman; Steven Powers, University of Michigan, backfield; F. W. Webb, Phillips-Andover Academy, lineman.

SECOND DISTRICT ELEVEN SCORES WIN

NEWPORT, R. I.—The football season of the second naval district was opened by Coach Walker's eleven scoring a 6-to-0 victory over the Springfield Training School team on Dewey Field. The game was replete with line plunging and there was very little open field play.

The sailors scored in the second period, when, after rushing the ball from the 30-yard line by straight plays to the 3-yard line, Good, the fullback went through for a touchdown. He failed to kick the goal. The score:

SECOND DISTRICT SPRINGFIELD T. S. Quigley, lb.,.....r. Ashton Conaway, lb.,.....r. Johnson Lynch, lb.,.....r. Smythe Fox, c.,.....r. Bennett Youngstrom, r. g.,.....r. Hammond Gustafson, r. t.,.....r. Wilson Hanlon, r. e.,.....r. Bolton Kean, q.,.....r. q. Bolton Payne, i. h. b.,.....r. h. b. O'Donnell Stevens, r. h. b.,.....r. h. b. Lynn Good, r. b.,.....r. b. Linden Score—Second Naval District 6, Springfield Training School 0. Touchdowns—Good. Referee—Murray. Umpire—Keefe. Time—Two 8 and two 12-minute periods.

POSTPONE OPENING OF FOOTBALL SEASON

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Williams College has postponed the opening of its football season, although practice is being held regularly. The tentative schedule which has been hastily arranged calls for six games instead of the customary eight contests. The schedule:

Oct. 12—Middlebury at Middlebury; 19—Union at Williamstown; 26—Hamilton at Clinton, N. Y.
Nov. 2—Wesleyan at Williamstown; 9—Springfield at Williamstown; 16—Amherst at Amherst.

BOSTON MEN MAY BE DISCIPLINED

CHICAGO, Ill.—The National Commission has decided to discipline members of the World Champion Boston Americans, who, after the championship series, engaged in a trip under the name of Red Sox. L. J. Bush, W. H. Schang, Amos Strunk, and Walter Mayer are among the players under investigation. Exhibition games were played in violation of the commission's orders to disband at the close of the world's series.

ALEC COLES WINS SHAWNEE GOLF

Autumn Tournament Results in Some Fine Matches But Lacks in Number of Entrants

SHAWNEE, Pa.—The Shawnee Country Club held its annual autumn golf tournament here Friday and Saturday last week, and while there were not as many entrants as in some years past, some very good golf was witnessed and in several of the match-round contests the winners turned in cards of better than 80.

Alec Coles of the home club was winner of the chief trophy and he played very good golf throughout the tournament. In the first round he defeated F. E. Bailey of Westport, 4 and 2, and in the second round he defeated W. P. Cleveland of Arononink by the same score. In the semi-finals he defeated J. W. Platt of North Hills, 1 up, and in the final match he won from Edward Stiles of North Hill by the same margin.

In the second division F. L. Bloodgood of Cherry Valley was the winner of the chief prize by defeating C. P. Boyd, Lansdowne, 1 up. L. F. Adams of Lu Lu Temple was the winner in the third division. He defeated H. W. Hill of Deal in the final round, 2 and 1. The summary of match play in the first division follows:

First Round
Edward Stiles, North Hill, defeated F. C. Hall, Montclair, 4 and 3.
R. A. Haight, Princeton, defeated T. H. Dalton, Whitehorse, 2 and 1.
P. A. Proal, Deal, defeated W. H. Evans, Lansdowne, 3 and 1.
Henry McSheen, Shawnee, defeated F. W. Knight, Arononink, 1 up.
J. W. Platt, North Hills, defeated T. D. Conroy, Forest Hills, 2 and 1.
Dudley Smith, Forest Hills, defeated H. E. Newton, Frankford, 1 up.
Alec Coles, Shawnee, defeated F. E. Bailey, Westport, 4 and 2.
W. P. Cleveland, Arononink, defeated F. W. Harper, Trenton, 1 up (19 holes).

Second Round
Edward Stiles, North Hill, defeated R. A. Haight, Princeton, 4 and 3.
P. A. Proal, Deal, defeated Henry McSheen, Shawnee, 3 and 2.
J. W. Platt, North Hills, defeated Dudley Smith, Forest Hills, 4 and 3.
Alec Coles, Shawnee, defeated W. P. Cleveland, Arononink, 4 and 2.
Semi-Final Round
Edward Stiles, North Hill, defeated P. A. Proal, Deal, 4 and 3.
Alec Coles, Shawnee, defeated J. W. Platt, North Hills, 1 up.

W. & J. WINS FROM INDIANA NORMAL

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Washington and Jefferson opened its football season this afternoon by defeating Indiana Normal School in a loosely played game, 7 to 0. One touchdown and a goal kicked, both by Quarterback Lally of the Red and Black early in the second period, constituted the sole scoring of the contest.

Washington and Jefferson's score was made possible when it recovered a fumble in midfield late in the first period. Dashes into the line and around the end carried the ball to the five-yard line as the period ended. Indiana resisted strenuously but Lally squirmed over on the fourth trial after the first period. Indiana had no attack while W. & J. lost four good opportunities to score by losing the ball on downs or fumbling.

Both teams were extremely ragged. Penalties prevailed at every stage, Indiana being the worse offender, chiefly through her two linemen, Captain Gold and Buckovecky, getting offside continually. The Normal team had no sustained offensive at any stage, making but three first downs, all in the first two periods. W. & J. several times carried the ball from 30 to 50 yards without relinquishing it, only to lose it on a fumble when near the goal.

Washington and Jefferson had a much lighter team than Normal, especially in the back-field where the Red and Black was outnumbered 20 pounds to a man. The score:

W. & J. Indiana Normal
Allen, lb.,.....r. Johnston Henry, lb.,.....r. Hunt Templeton, lb.,.....r. Buckovecky Steele, c.,.....r. c. Chambon E. Gerbsich, r. e.,.....r. e. Gold Edgar, r. t.,.....r. t. Hawkins Tressell, r. e.,.....r. e. Gowdzen Larry, q.,.....r. q. Bellin Bonnell, i. h. b.,.....r. h. b. Lowstuter Walker, r. h. b.,.....r. h. b. Hess Young, r. b.,.....r. b. Stearns Washington and Jefferson 7, Indiana Normal 0. Touchdown—Lally. Goal from touchdown—Lally. Substitutions—Duncan for Bonnell, Bonnell for Walker, Baughman for Duncan, Hoelke for Baughman; Morris for Hess, Yelkes for Lowstuter. Referee—D. W. Merriman. Umpire—J. S. Johns. Marietta. Linesman—C. E. Houston. Bethany. Time of periods—Four of 10m. each.

TWO PLAYERS DRAW IN CHESS MATCHES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In his second exhibition under the auspices of the Correspondence Chess League of America, given at the Central Y. M. C. A. in Philadelphia, J. R. Capablanca encountered 30 opponents, of whom only two were able to draw their games, namely, T. E. Moon and S. S. Salzberg. All of the others, including such strong players as W. P. Shipley, president of the Franklin Chess Club; W. A. Ruth, state champion; E. S. Jackson, and C. F. Bauder were defeated.

BUCKNELL WILL PLAY W. VA. MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—Bucknell University will meet West Virginia University here at football Nov. 2, the date formerly held by the Michigan Agricultural College, but which was canceled because of the length of the trip.

MISS BJURSTEDT WINS TWO TITLES

United States Singles Champion Defends Her New Jersey State Singles Title and Also Wins in Doubles Play

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Playing her best tennis, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, United States singles champion, not only retained her title of New Jersey singles champion Saturday, but she also won the state doubles title paired with Mrs. S. F. Weaver. In winning the singles title, Miss Bjurstedt defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein of the Longwood Cricket Club, in the final round on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station, N. J., 6-3, 6-2. In the doubles, she and her partner defeated Mrs. H. S. Green and Mrs. L. G. Morris, 6-2, 7-5.

The playing of Miss Bjurstedt in both singles and doubles was of a very high order. She had perfect control of her strokes and she put a lot of power into her drives, which were well placed. While Miss Bjurstedt played well in the final match against Miss Zinderstein, she played even better tennis in her semi-final round match against Miss Claire Cassell which she won with the loss of only one game. Miss Cassell was playing strong tennis in this match and the fact that she was able to win only one game in two sets, is a very clear indication that Miss Bjurstedt was playing super-tennis. The final-round match by points follows:

FIRST SET	
Miss Bjurstedt.....	4 4 4 1 5 3 4 4 4-3
Miss Zinderstein.....	2 2 4 3 5 2 1 0-25-3
SECOND SET	
Miss Bjurstedt.....	4 7 4 4 4 2 4 4-3-6
Miss Zinderstein.....	1 5 2 6 1 5 2 2-24-2

POINT ANALYSIS
Pl. Nets Out D.F. Lets.
Miss Bjurstedt.....15 13 17 0 1
Miss Zinderstein.....16 23 19 9 3
Miss Zinderstein won her place in Saturday's final round by defeating Mrs. D. C. Mills in the semi-final round, 6-3, 6-2. Miss Zinderstein played very good tennis against Mrs. Mills. Mrs. Mills battled hard, but her game was not good enough to win from the Longwood star.

The doubles match was a battle royal, Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Weaver teaming together well with each player, especially Miss Bjurstedt, playing strong individual tennis. The first set was very easy, but from the start of the second set until the last ball was served it was nip and tuck between the two teams. Miss Bjurstedt played from back court most of the time and her strokes were well executed and finely placed. Mrs. Weaver played a splendid game at the net, making a number of telling kills and overhead smashes.

The mixed doubles section of play was won by Mrs. H. S. Green and H. B. O'Boyle when they defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris and Alexander Iler, 6-2, 6-4. Miss Bjurstedt did not get into the final rounds of this section of play. She was partnered with J. S. Myrick of the West Side Club and they were defeated in the third round of play Friday by Miss Claire Cassell and E. F. Thomas, 8-6, 8-6. In the semi-final round of this section of play Mrs. Morris and Iler defeated Miss Edith White and H. L. Taylor, 6-3, 6-4; while Mrs. Green and O'Boyle defeated Miss Cassell and Thomas in a hard-fought three-set match, 6-1, 4-6, 7-5. The summary:

NEW JERSEY STATE SINGLES
Semi-Final Round
Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Claire Cassell, 6-1, 6-0.
Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills, 6-3, 6-2.

Final Round
Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein, 6-3, 6-2.

DOUBLES
Final Round
Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris and Mrs. H. S. Green, 6-2, 7-5.

MIXED DOUBLES
Third Round
Miss Claire Cassell and E. F. Thomas defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and J. S. Myrick, 8-6, 8-6.

Semi-Final Round
Mrs. L. G. Morris and Alexander Iler defeated Miss Edith White and H. L. Taylor, 6-3, 6-4.
Mrs. H. S. Green and H. B. O'Boyle defeated Miss Claire Cassell and E. F. Thomas, 6-1, 4-6, 7-5.

Final Round
Mrs. H. S. Green and H. B. O'Boyle defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris and Alexander Iler, 6-2, 6-4.

NO FOOTBALL AT WEST POINT

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The West Point football schedule has been abandoned because of the receipt here of an order graduating the two top classes at the academy on Nov. 1. This will leave no cadets here except the 400-odd members of the entering class which arrived here this summer. The future of athletics here is mere conjecture.

GARRISON
A NEW FALL STYLE IN
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

CUBS GIVEN RESPITE IN PURCHASE OF PICK

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The owners of the San Francisco Club of the Pacific Coast Baseball League have granted an extension of time to the Chicago National League Club on the purchase of Charles Pick. Instead of the purchase price being due Wednesday, it will not have to be paid until Dec. 1. The Chicago club desired an extension until Feb. 1, for by that time they would have a good idea as to the future of baseball next year, but a compromise on Dec. 1 was effected. There is no assurance that the Pacific Coast League will operate next season and for that reason the owners of the local club granted the extension.

RADIO ELEVEN WINS FROM U.S.S. KEARSARGE

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The United States Naval Radio School opened the football season on Soldiers Field Saturday, when they defeated the U. S. S. Kearsarge eleven, 7 to 0, a trick pass in the final quarter to Owens, the right end, leading to a touchdown after Captain White's forward pass from the 30-yard line. Fully 4000 sailors attended the game, lining the sidelines of the freshman gridiron while the game was in progress.

Fumbles proved costly for the visiting team, and was in part responsible for the local team's victory. Priestly's error in handling Cox's punt in the final period spoiled the chances for a scoreless tie, for Dee of the Radio School recovered the ball and covered 15 yards to the Kearsarge's 25-yard line. Two plays later Owens scored on a triple pass, and Captain White negotiated the goal after the touchdown.

In the third period the Radio School missed a chance to score when White's drop kick from the 34-yard line went wide of the crossbar. The score:

NAVAL RAD. SCH. U.S.S. KEARSARGE
Johnson, lb.,.....r. Donovan Danskin, lt.,.....r. Pope Hollingsworth, lb.,.....r. Brophy Rose, c.,.....r. c. Reaser Rubin, r. e.,.....r. e. Smith Bartlett, r. t.,.....r. t. Renshan Clifford, r. e.,.....r. e. Partenheimer Des. qb.,.....r. qb. Priestly White, i. h. b.,.....r. h. b. Gagnon Cox, r. h. b.,.....r. h. b. Hill Beardon, lb.,.....r. lb. Zeber sags. c. Touchdown—Goal from touchdown—White. Substitutes—Bartlett, Frye for Hollingsworth, Crisman, Owens for Clifford, Holland for Dee, Oas for Beardon, Stone, Hartman for Donovan, Jones for Smith, Sullivan for Renshan, Morris for Partenheimer, Dean for Gagnon, Dean, Stevens for Hill. Referee—C. Linehan. Harvard. Umpire—T. Bourguignon. Rinkins. Head linesman—McKenzie. Franklin and Marshall. Time—Two 10 and two 8m. periods.

U. OF P. WILL MEET PITTSBURGH NOV. 16

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Arrangements have been completed for the football game between the University of Pennsylvania and the eleven from the University of Pittsburgh, which will be played on Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, on Nov. 16. This is the date originally set for the contest with the Georgia School of Technology, which has been canceled.

It was found that the team from Pennsylvania could make the trip to Pittsburgh and return within the time prescribed by the Students Army Training Corps rules and Major Griffith, commandant at the university, gave his permission to play the game.

AVIATORS TO HAVE NEW GYMNASIUM

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Lieut. D. M. Steele, director of athletics at Scott Field, the aviation camp near Belleville, Ill., announced that the athletes under his charge would have a gymnasium of their own this winter. The structure will be 120ft. by 66ft. and will be fully equipped.

One of the features will be a swimming pool and there will also be two handball courts and a like number of basketball courts.

FLIGHT RECORD OFFICIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Aero Club of America has ratified the world's record for high flight, 28,900 feet above sea level, made by Capt. E. W. Schroeder in a Bristol fighter, with a 300-horsepower Hispano-Suiza motor, at Wilbur Wright Field, Ohio, on Sept. 18, 1918.

WEST VIRGINIA PLAYS SATURDAY

Game Scheduled With Pittsburgh. Only Big College It Will Meet in Month of October

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—The West Virginia University's football team will play with the University of Pittsburgh eleven at Pittsburgh Saturday. It will be the only big college game to be played by the Mountaineers during the month of October. This is in accordance with the ruling of the committee on education to the effect that only games involving absence for Saturday afternoon be allowed during this month.

The Nebraska game here as well as the West Point game at West Point has been called off, although the latter game will likely be played Nov. 2. The cadets' manager has wired that the Notre Dame game on that date has been canceled and the date offered to West Virginia. These two dates left vacant, Oct. 19 and Oct. 26, will be filled with camp teams. Camp Lee, Norfolk Naval Station, and Detroit Naval Station have all stated their willingness to play.

For November, in addition to West Point, Bucknell College, Washington and Jefferson, and Rutgers, already formally scheduled, there will be a game here in Morgantown on Nov. 23 with the Camp Sherman team.

HOG ISLAND TO HAVE NEW CLUBHOUSE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Hog Island Athletic Association's new clubhouse and auditorium is rapidly nearing completion and when finished will be one of the most modern buildings of its kind in any shipyard. The building is 2½ stories in height, with an auditorium having a seating capacity of close to 700 persons on the second floor. Shower baths, gymnasium and locker rooms are on the first floor. The auditorium is also equipped for basketball and indoor handball.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL GAMES
Michigan 33, Case 0.
Kentucky State 24, Indiana 7.
Iowa 12, Nebraska 0.
Western Reserve 20, Baldwin-Wallace 0.
Ohio State 41, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Mount Union 50, Kenyon 0.
Michigan 3, A. C. 20, Albion 0.
Iowa 3, A. C. 20, Albion 0.
Minnesota 9, All Star 0.
Chicago Municipal 21, Knox 0.

EXTRA QUALITY
E. Z. GARTER
"THE ONE THAT WON'T BEND"
CELEBRATED HATS
Fall & Winter 191

Dec.	70%	71%	70%	71
Oct.				37.00
Nov.	37.30	37.25	37.25	
Land				
Oct.	26.90	26.87	26.87	
Nov.	26.22	26.25	26.20	26.20

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
New York, September 25, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared a regular quarterly dividend of one-half cent (1/2¢) on the preferred stock of this Company, payable October 15th, 1918, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business October 7th, 1918.

OWEN SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

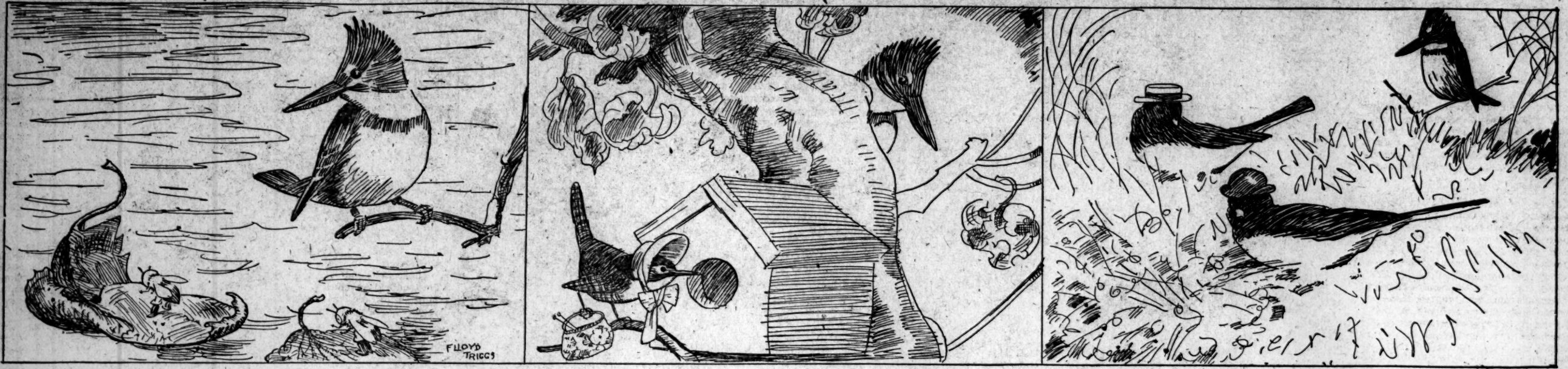
Dec.	70%	71%	70%	71
Pork—				
Oct.				37.00
Nov.		37.30	37.25	37.25
Lard—				
Oct.		26.90	26.87	26.87
Nov.	26.22	26.25	26.20	26.20

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

"When You See the Southern Fish, It Is Time to Go South," Said the Owl



Once there was a kingfisher who was not quite sure it was time to go south. From his favorite perch on an old limb, overhanging the water, he watched a couple of Busyville Bees racing by on autumn leaf boats. One sailed a red boat and the other had a yellow one, and the kingfisher watched the yellow boat beat the red one, wondering all the while if it really was time to go south. The katydids long ago had ceased their shrilling and the cicadas were still. The edges of the pond were strewn with leaves. There were more leaves on the ground than there were on the trees. Only here and there, in the wood, an oak clung to its summer foliage.

Kingfisher looked down at his reflection in the water, still wondering. His reflection showed a bird, most tastefully dressed in blue and white, with a black cravat. His head feathers were worn in a stiff little pompadour and, if his bill was a bit long, this was balanced by the fact that his tail was a bit short. Kingfisher spread his wings and flew away, to see what he could see.

In a certain dooryard he cautiously peered from behind a branch and saw Jenny Wren leaving home. She had put on her bonnet and taken her knitting and was having a last look at the house, which she expected to occupy the following summer when she should return, to see that everything was in order.

"Where are you going, Jenny?" called Kingfisher.

"I'm going south, of course. Aren't you going, too?" said the wren.

Kingfisher flew over to the hayfield. Down in the grass he saw the juncos gathered. They had not been there yesterday, and he knew that the sober, busy little birds had just come down from further north. He listened to their talking.

"There's a kingfisher," said one.

"So I see," replied another. "Isn't it time he went south?"

Kingfisher again rose in the air and flew about. There were not many birds about. It seemed quiet. Kingfisher settled on an old tree trunk and sat there wondering. He did not notice that the tree trunk was an owl's home. This was not surprising, for the owl was dressed in the mottled gray and brown of the tree trunk itself and it took a sharp eye to see him, where he sat dozing in his doorway. Finally the owl opened both eyes, one eye at a time, and sat blinking at the Kingfisher.

"What are you thinking of?" said the owl at last.

Kingfisher started. "I was wondering if it were really time to go south. You have lived here a long while. Perhaps you can tell me."

Owl blinked slowly. "When you see the Southern Fish," said he, "it is time to go south."

Now Kingfisher thought he knew something about fishes. "But what," he cried, "is the Southern Fish?"

"Wrens may come and wrens may go. Leaves may redden and fall, and the frosts may still the cicadas and katydids; but, when Fomalhaut rises, it is time for kingfishers to go south," Owl blinked off to sleep. Kingfisher tweaked his ear, to keep him awake.

"Wake up," he cried. "What is Fomalhaut, and where is the Southern Fish?"

"Come around this evening," said the owl.

When evening came, Kingfisher sat on a branch, not far from Owl's doorway. Owl directed him to look over the tree tops and to let his gaze rest on the southern sky.

"What do you see?" asked Owl.

"Stars," said the kingfisher.

"Look at that space, where there are not so many stars. What do you see in it?" asked Owl.

"One single star," said Kingfisher.

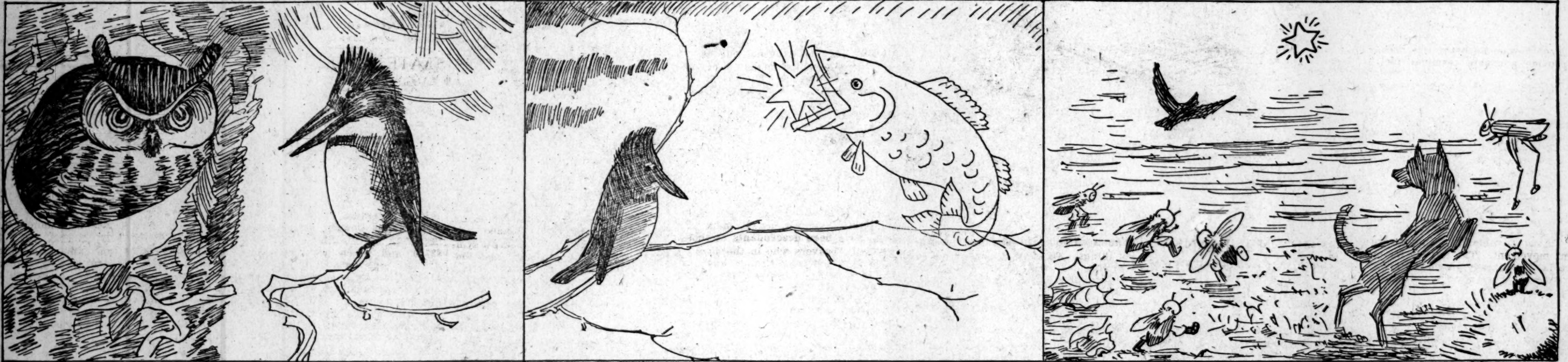
"One solitary star, calm, softly shining—that is it!" cried Owl. "That is the famous star, Fomalhaut, and it is in the mouth of the Southern Fish. It rises in August, is seen for a few months, and is gone. It is the star of autumn. When it can be seen in the evening, calmly shining, as we see it tonight, it is high time for kingfishers and all other little birds, who do not like snow and winter wind, to go south."

"It is a beautiful star," said Kingfisher.

"It is the eighteenth brightest star of all the millions in the skies," said Owl.

"Good-by, and thank you, Owl," said the kingfisher. "I'm going south."

Down below, in the hazy meadow, the Busyville Bees were frolicking and Dingo, the little dog who is fond of stars, was barking at Fomalhaut, "the calm one," away in the southern sky.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Day at the Dunes

"Oh, Jane, what do you suppose? Mother is going to take us to the shore for an all-day picnic!" cried a happy little girl, seizing her cousin and waltzing her across the studio and back to the door, where her mother stood watching the effect of her announcement.

"What fun it will be! I love picnics," and Jane beamed her satisfaction. "But did you say we are going to the seashore?" she asked, somewhat puzzled, remembering that it had taken a whole day and a night to reach Chicago. Boston and the beach, she knew, seemed far away.

"To the shore, yes, Jane," explained her aunt smiling, "but not just like your Atlantic seashore. We are going to one of the beaches of our big Lake Michigan, a part of the dune country."

"Can't we help make the sandwiches?" asked Phyllis, impatient of explanations, so eager was she to be off on the joyous expedition.

"Yes, while I pack my sketching materials, you may finish putting up the luncheon," agreed the busy artist mother.

Presently the two little girls were spreading jam and neatly packing parcels into the lunch basket, chattering busily the while. "Then we shan't find crabs and starfish," said Jane.

"Of course not," said Phyllis, a bit scornfully. "Lake Michigan looks most as big as an ocean, but it isn't salt water."

"Will there be big waves?" asked Jane.

"Sometimes there are; I hope it will be windy today. The nicest part is the dunes. There's miles of the whitest sand, great hills of it, too!"

The picnicers were soon aboard the east-bound train and were speeding out through the suburbs and a busy section of South Chicago. Later they noticed the town of Pullman, with its neat houses and streets, once a model city. Jane was surprised when her aunt explained that they had not only left the limits of Chicago, but in a few moments more would be over the boundary of Indiana. "Why, we must be going to Indiana," she exclaimed. "That was one of the states I crossed, coming out from home."

They left the train at a little station that seemed remote from any town. A few scattered farms explained the great pile of milk cans, stacked on the platform. From the crossroads, the three set forth toward the woods. Jane proud of the privilege of carrying her aunt's painting kit. A delightful wood trail led from the main road and the children marched along in Indian file, winding their way over a soft carpet of moss and leaves, enjoying the cool shadows all about them.

"It doesn't seem much like a road to the shore, does it, Jane?" said her aunt. "These woods flourish behind the dunes. There is a wealth of flowers and berries here, too. They say that the vegetation of nearly every part of the world, north, south, east and west, thrives in this dune country, so varied are the climatic conditions. Even the cacti of the desert grow in the sand hills. And, of course, there is just as wide a range of birds, for they, too, can find the haunts they love."

They soon emerged from the silent woods and, straight before them, showed the first vista of the blue lake. Steep white sand hills rose high above their heads, on either side of the path. Here and there the gaunt branch of a buried tree protruded. A few pines, undaunted by the engulfing sands, still showed a green head above the drifts. The slopes of the dunes were soft with bluish grasses, waving in the gusty wind.

The children dashed through the narrow, wind-swept gap and raced down the firm beach to the water's edge, shouting with the wind and the waves. The artist found a sheltered spot and collected the hats and shoes and bundles and baskets close beside her camp stool; and then, as the children ran down the sands on a tour of exploration, she settled herself under her big parasol to study the gleaming picture before her. The wildness, the freshness, the wideness of it all made her thrill with keen delight. The vast heaps of sand ever shifting, ever changing with the winds, seem to fit one's every mood. She was soon absorbed in putting on to the canvas the echo of the great beauty before her. She paused when the two little girls came skipping back.

"Well, my youngsters, what have you been doing; wading or coasting down the dunes?"

"Both," said they in happy chorus, and Phyllis' eyes shone. "We found such pretty wave ripples up the beach—and wind ripples, too; and, way in shore, there were tracks; some were crow's tracks and the others, I think, were rabbit's. I do wish we could come down very early some morning, just so that we could study some of the footprints before the sun dries them out."

"The sand hill, down beyond the cove," continued Jane eagerly, "is built in layers, stratified, you call it, don't you? You could count the layers if you tried; they are so clear."

"There's a new dune growing up round our clump of birches," broke in Phyllis. "Don't you remember where you sat last year, when you

were painting? Already the drift is higher than my head."

"I shall certainly have to see what tricks Brother West Wind has been playing this winter. What a fellow he is! He moves away a whole hill in no time and sets it down somewhere else, without so much as saying: 'May I?' Let me finish these shadows, before he blows away that fluffy cloud," said she, rapidly putting on the color.

"May we watch?" asked Jane, squatting on the sand close beside the improvised easel.

"Mother likes to have us watch," said Phyllis. "See, Jane, what lovely colors Mother finds in the sands. You'd never guess that there are violets and pinks in the drifts over there, would you? That's a blue shadow on the crest, isn't it, Mother?" she added. Phyllis was learning to discover the treasures of color for herself.

"People who know the dunes just love Mother's sketches," she continued happily, "and if they can't come here very often, they like to have one of her paintings on their walls. It makes them feel as if they were basking in the sun, and then they are as happy as we are."

"The sand dunes of Indiana are a glorious gift and we wish more of the world could love them as we do," exclaimed the artist earnestly.

Heidi and the Deep Snow

One night there was a deep snowfall, and in the morning the whole Alm was white, and not a green leaf to be seen anywhere. Now the goat-herd came no more with his flock; and Heidi sat looking through the tiny window, for it was snowing again, and the thick flakes filled the air, and the snow was piled up at last on a line with the window, then higher still, so that they could not open it, and were quite boxed up in the hut.

Heidi found this much to her mind, writes Johanna Spyri, in "Heidi." She was constantly running from one window to another, to see the view from each, and wondering if they were to be quite buried up, for then they would have to light a lamp in the daytime.

It did not get to be quite so bad as that, however. On the following day the old man went out, as it had ceased to snow; and he shoveled a path round the house, throwing up the snow in great sheaves till it was piled into big heaps, and formed a mountain here, and another there, all about

Now at last the windows were free, and the door, which was a good thing.

Heidi became possessed of an entirely new idea, that of going to make a visit herself; but it took root in her mind at once, and on the very next day the first thing she said was: "Grandfather, now I must go to see Peter's grandmother. She expects me."

"There is too much snow," he replied evasively.

But the project had taken a deep hold of her; for the grandmother had sent her word, and so it must be done. Not a day passed that she did not say at least five or six times, "Grandfather, now I must go, surely, for the grandmother expects me."

On the fourth day, although everything snapped and cracked from cold outside, and the snow all about was frozen hard, yet the sun shone beautifully through the window on Heidi, as she sat on her high stool at dinner; and she began her little speech again. "Today I must certainly go to the grandmother, or it will seem too long to her."

Suddenly her grandfather rose from the table, went into the loft, and brought down the thick sack that had served Heidi for a coverlid all winter, saying, "Well then, come!"

Joyfully the child ran out after him into the glistening snow. The old pines were quiet now, and the white snow lying heavily on their branches so sparkled and shone in the sunlight, that Heidi leaped into the air for joy, calling out repeatedly, "Come out, grandfather, come out. It is all silver and gold all over the pines!"

The grandfather now appeared from behind the shed, with a very big sledge, that had a bar across the front; and from the seat, with his feet against the snow, anyone could steer it in any direction. After the old man had looked at the pine trees with Heidi, he seated himself on the sledge and taking her in his lap, wrapped her round and round in the sack, so that she was snug and warm. He held her with his left arm tightly to his side, which was a wise arrangement, considering the journey they were to take. Then he seized the pole with his right hand, gave a shove with his feet, and away went the sledge down the Alm, with such rapidity that the child believed that they were flying, and shouted aloud for joy.

Directly in front of Goat-Peter's door, the sledge alit at once stopped. Heidi was placed on the ground by her grandfather, after he had taken off her wraps, and bidden to go in; but to come out as soon as it began to grow dark, and to start for home.

Out With Brisette

Once upon a time, there was a little wind. Because she was so little, she was called Brisette. I suppose she came of a French family, for brise means wind, in French, and ette means little; so Brisette means little wind, as I said at the beginning of my story.

Well, one fine summer's day, Brisette woke up. Her bed was a soft downy cloud, one of those fleecy clouds you have often seen in a summer sky. Brisette stirred sleepily this morning and, when she did this, her bed floated away from the place where it had been and sailed off to another part of the sky. This awakened Brisette thoroughly and she jumped off her bed as blithely as possible, saying as she did so: "What a glorious day for a journey! I'm off for a frolic." And away she went, as people often say, on the wings of the wind. You would expect her to go that way, since she was a little wind. Not that you could see her wings. That's merely a way of speaking of it and I suppose people described it so, because it looked as if she were flying.

For a time, Brisette stayed up in the sky. There were many jolly games to play there with the clouds. She would pick out a little one, who wanted a sail, and blow it along at a great rate. Occasionally, she surprised a cloud by coming along behind it and making it sail away suddenly, when it had no thought of moving, and then there would be great laughter from them both. If the cloud wished to go back where it came from, Brisette would get in front of it and push it in the other direction until it was at home again.

In the sky, also, there was much fun to be had with the birds. They loved to have Brisette come upon them. They would lie back in her arms and let her push them, for all the world the way we do when we let the current of the river carry us along, while we rest on our oars. Or else, if they continued to fly, they went so much faster with her to push them that it was a great lark for them all.

After a little while, Brisette glanced down upon the earth and it looked so temptingly green and inviting that she decided to go down and play there. There was so much to do on the earth. The leaves on every tree she passed fairly danced for joy, and I think she must have whispered some joke to them, for she left them all shaking with mirth as she skipped along. When she visited the fields of grain, they tried to follow her as she went, or at least you would have thought so, if you could have seen them swooping after her. The butterflies, too, just as the birds did, and

the insects on the leaves had a glorious swing, as she set each leaf in motion.

Suddenly Brisette saw a clothes line. "Now for a lark," she said to herself. The white clothes were all hanging as limp as limp could be, and the good lady who had just washed them was feeling them to see if they were beginning to dry. She shook her head discouragingly and glanced around about, as if looking for someone to help her. It was then that Brisette came fluttering by. Down she came, like a whirlwind, or at least like a very small whirlwind. At any rate, the clothes on the line seemed suddenly to become alive and the dresses began to dance and caper about, just exactly like marionettes on a string. The good lady I was talking about laughed for joy and Brisette blew her apron over her head, in the midst of the laugh, and the clothes on the line flapped and flipped and fluttered and flew and it became a general frolic.

It was not long before the clothes began to look stiff, and then Brisette knew that they were dry and off she floated, looking for fun elsewhere. She found many things to do. She helped a little boy to dry the paint on a new wagon. She found some feather pillows drying in the sun, and fluffed them up for Mrs. Housewife. She dried up a puddle of water, in front of the barn door. She carried the flowers' seeds to new homes and planted them all along her path. All this and many more things she did on earth and, as she was going thus from frolic to frolic, she suddenly came to the edge of the sea.

"Oh, how jolly!" she said, "I had forgotten the sea." So out she capered and, in a moment of two, she had waked up all the little wavelets and she drove them one way and another and started a most delightful game of tag. Just as they were having a most uproarious time, Brisette spied a sail boat which did not seem to be moving. Away she flew to the rescue. The young people aboard were looking most dejected, as she approached, but one of them, more observant than the rest, was watching the water in her path. She heard him say to the others: "There's a breeze coming. See it on the water."

"He means Brisette," she thought, as she swooped down upon them, filling up the sail and driving the little boat along before her. Instantly they were all action. One sprang to the tiller, another to attend to the sail, and all began to laugh with pleasure again. "That was certainly a welcome little breeze," one of them remarked, and Brisette was so pleased to hear this that she made the water gurgle, just like a laugh, for pure joy.

"Beating the Bounds"

I believe that, in earliest colonial days, boys also took part in a joyful outing, a public custom known as perambulating or beating the bounds, writes Alice Morse Earle, in her "Child Life in Colonial Days." The memory of boundaries and division lines, of commons, public highways, etc., was kept fresh in the minds of the inhabitants by an old-time Aryan custom,—the walking around them once a year, noting lines of boundary and impressing these on the notice and memory of young people. To induce English boys to accompany these perambulations, it was customary to distribute some little gratuity; this was usually a willow wand, tied at the end with a bunch of points, which were bits of string about eight inches long, consisting of strands of cotton or woolen yarn, braided or twisted together, ended by a tag of a bit of metal or wood. These points were used to tie the hose to the knees of the breeches; the waistband of the breeches to the jacket, etc. Long after points were abandoned as a portion of dress, the wands, with their little knot of points, were given. Pepys wrote, in 1661, that he heard that, at certain boundaries, the boys were smartly whipped to impress the bounds upon their memories.

"Beating the bounds" was a specially important duty in the colonies, where land surveys were imperfect, land grants irregular, and the boundaries of each man's farm or plantation at first very uncertain. In Virginia, this beating the bounds was called "processioning." Landmarks were renewed that were becoming obliterated; biases on a tree would be somewhat grown over—they were deeply recut; piles of great stones containing a certain number for designation were sometimes scattered—the original number would be restored. Special trees would be found fallen or cut down; new marking trees would be planted, usually pear trees, as they were long-lived. Disputed boundaries were decided upon and announced to all the persons present, some of whom at the next "processioning" would be even able to testify as to the correct line. This processioning took place between Easter and Whitsuntide, that lovely season of the year in Virginia; and must have proved a pleasant reunion of neighbors, a May-party. In New England, this was called "perambulating the bounds," and the surveyors who took charge were called "perambulators" or "boundrogers."

DOCK PROJECTS ON
MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Survey of Plans for Terminals
Necessary for New Federal
Barge Service Shows Most of
Them Well Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A survey of river conditions made by the Mississippi Valley Waterways Association shows that plans for municipal river terminals and docks and the arrangements necessary for successful river traffic are under way in most of the towns affected.

B. L. Mallory, one of the vice-presidents of the association, states that the Capital Issues Committee in Washington has approved the Memphis plan to sell \$500,000 worth of bonds to construct modern river docks and terminals here. Work is to be started at once at Memphis, according to W. S. Dawley, the river terminal expert of the association, who visited that city to offer suggestions and aid in plans.

Lewis S. Gillette of Minneapolis reported that his city had already voted \$300,000 in bonds for the purpose of completing the river terminals there and making the necessary connections between the docks and all the railways. The issuance of the bonds awaits some proof that the docks will be placed in use by shippers after their completion. City Engineer Cappelen of Minneapolis has prepared plans for docks and terminal additions there on which \$100,000 has already been spent.

St. Paul has recently completed a dock 900 feet in length, upon which there is a double-track railway with connections with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. It is equipped with a locomotive crane and the city has bought a Gantry crane which is to be erected at once. This places St. Paul in a position to handle freight. A warehouse will be built as soon as the government starts the barge service. The city has already spent \$150,000 in dock improvements and according to J. H. Beck, traffic director of the St. Paul association, is prepared to spend whatever is needed to provide adequate terminal facilities.

Burlington, Ia., has recently made much progress in preparing for river traffic. Plans are under way for a municipally owned dock, and the Mayor has been requested to appoint a dock commission, as authorized by the Iowa state laws. This action must be ratified by the Burlington voters in November, before the work can proceed as planned. W. A. Scherfe of the Ft. Madison (Ia.) Chamber of Commerce, has notified the Waterways Association that his city desires to take the fullest advantage of the government movements. The city of Davenport, Ia., has already provided a splendid system of terminals and docks. President A. J. Faerber of the Davenport Commercial Club, states that if any additional works are needed they will be provided at once.

La Salle, Ill., is preparing to spend about \$50,000 in the construction of modern loading and unloading devices. A terminal expert was called in and plans drawn, so the work might proceed. The city of Peoria has voted to raise \$200,000 in bonds to construct modern docks and terminals. It is now preparing plans and the contract is to be let immediately in order that the work may be started in 1918.

Alton, Ill., was the first city on the Mississippi to have its modern terminals ready and waiting for the federal barge line. These have been completed about a year, and warehouses will be built at once. Alton has been promised inclusion in the St. Louis district, and the Mississippi section of the Federal Fleet will have a barge at Alton at all times, loading and unloading freight.

Hannibal, Mo., will take up the question soon. Interests there are awaiting the government announcement of additional equipment for the Upper River for carrying general freight, as barges now being built will handle only iron ore south and coal north. Helena, Ark., and Natchez, Miss., have notified the barge authorities that the question of terminal construction will be taken up immediately. Vicksburg, Miss., reports that terminals will be built at an early date. Greenville, Miss., has completed a new concrete wharf with concrete approaches.

The St. Louis dock, or the first unit of it, is practically completed. It is the first section of a complete system of docks and terminals, that will cost complete \$300,000. There is some modern equipment that can be used temporarily for immediate river service. A second unit of the local docks will be built this winter in South St. Louis. The first unit was built in the northern part of the city.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP
URGED BY MINISTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Hon. T. A. Cresser, Minister of Agriculture of Canada, delivered an address here on the problems facing Canada at the conclusion of the war. Speaking of the heavy pension bill Canada would have to pay, Mr. Cresser estimated that the income requirements would be something like \$300,000,000, which would be a considerable burden for a country of 8,000,000 to bear, and the natural remedy was the getting of more people into Canada.

Speaking of the big tracts of unimproved country in Western Canada, whose owners were waiting for the scattered homesteaders to make their property more valuable, Mr. Cresser said one of the problems of the hour was to make the land more accessible; the time had come to put an end to all speculating and profiteering in

MR. GOMPERS AND
THE EAST END

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Sir Walter Besant was right," wrote Jack o' London, years ago, "when he said that to observe the true life of an East London neighborhood you must adopt Richard Jefferies' maxim for seeing the life of wild nature—you must stand still and stand long. If you will retire into a doorway, nameless by-way of Bethnal Green, and stand one whole hour watching those who come and go, you will—

of real and ready wit of a certain astounding capacity to make your own fun and enjoy it, and of a sense of humor which rises easily triumphant over all difficulties. How often during the last four years, on many fronts, has the unexpected humor of the Cockney saved the situation in a long story which will one day no doubt find a chronicler.

And it is the same wherever one goes, from Wapping to Poplar and from Cannington to the Isle of Dogs. For Cockneydom has extended its borders, and to the limits of its territory the "sound of Bow Bells" can only penetrate on very exceptional occasions, at dawn, maybe, of a summer morning when the wind is setting west or late on a winter's night when the sound comes faintly through the frosty air.

One distinguished Cockney, however, would have no difficulty in hearing the "big bell of Bow" from his birthplace at any time of reasonable stillness, for No. 2 Fort Street, Spitalfields, where Mr. Samuel Gompers, the great American labor leader, was born, is well within the traditional district. It is many years since Mr. Gompers left it, to seek his fortune in America, but Spitalfields does not change much, at any rate as far as houses are concerned, and No. 2 is still there, as it was some fifty or sixty years ago.

It is an easier place to find than most streets of its kind in the vast labyrinth of the East End. A walk down the length of Threadneedle Street, from the "Old Lady" to the point where Threadneedle Street runs into Bishopsgate Without, and then to left, past the high walls of the great railway terminus of Liverpool Street, on to the point where Bishopsgate Without gives way to Norton Folgate, and just here, as the guide books would have it, "is Bushfield Street." Then the second to the left off Bushfield Street is Gun Street which after a short distance, hands over the task of carrying the road into Spital Square to Fort Street.

It is a typical East End street in a way. Gray enough, dilapidated a great deal more than enough, but, as far as many things that matter are concerned, not to be taken at its face value. The Russian tailor who today plies his trade on the ground floor of No. 2 is not a Cockney it is true, if the platitude may be excused, but he is part of the essential make-up of the East End none the less. The East End's foreign population is tremendous. Aliens under heaven may be met with between the "Benk" and Tillbury Docks, but somehow or other, the Cockney seems to absorb them all, and to leave his imprint everywhere.

Indeed, it is not easy to determine what a Cockney is, for certainly the people in Spitalfields, in Mr. Samuel Gompers' days who still followed the trade of silk-weaving which had made Spitalfields famous must, many of them, have been descendants of those Huguenot weavers who in the days of Louis XIV fled from France when Le Grand Monarque revoked the Edict of Nantes and made France an impossible place for the Protestant. In search of a home where they could practice their religion in peace, they migrated across the Channel to London, and there, close by the place where, in the Twelfth Century, had stood in the green fields the great Priory of St. Mary Spital they built their curiously distinctive little

AMERICAN INDIANS
SEEK MORE FREEDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

PIERRE, S. D.—The Society of American Indians has held its seventh annual session and adjourned. The whole tone of the meeting was that of a plea for greater freedom of action and broader educational advantages for the American Indians. While the viewpoints of different speakers varied somewhat, and their ideas of the remedy were not always identical, the general tone was the same, whether the talks were in English, by the more-educated Indians, or in the native, by Sioux who had come to attend the meetings, and required the services of an interpreter to make their meaning clear to all.

The views ranged all the way from demands for actual freedom from any control of property interest, from the radical position of Dr. Montezuma of Chicago, who wants the whole Indian bureau "demobilized," to the conservative attitude of those who are not so certain that they want complete control of property just yet, but seek that as an ultimate result.

Two of the most prominent among the delegates present were Dr. Carlos Montezuma of Chicago, and Mrs. Gertrude Bonnin of Washington, the latter the secretary of the society. Dr. Montezuma is of the Apache tribe, and was captured and taken, when a small boy, to Illinois, where he secured an education. He wants action, and wants it at once, and the motto of the magazine which he publishes is, "Let My People Go." In his talks he is direct and decided in his view of the methods to be employed, and strikes out direct.

Mrs. Bonnin, a Sioux, shows the Sioux character in her work. She is persistent but diplomatic, and in this shows the native characteristic of the Sioux, who have shown more statesmanship than have the members of any other tribes of the West. The members expressed themselves as well satisfied with the progress being made, and a belief that it will not be many years until they will find their ideals carried out.



No. 2 Fort Street, Spitalfields, original home of Samuel Gompers



Brushfield Street E. Spitalfields church in the middle distance

desire when business takes them that way to leave it behind them as soon as possible, but the fact remains that the more one comes to know that vast region which lies east of Tower Hill, the more one learns to love it and the people who dwell there. No one can know it, of course, without being fiercely desirous of doing something to ameliorate the sorry conditions it presents at every turn, and much is being done and done valiantly to ameliorate them, but to picture the East End as an unrelieved gloom of gray streets and gray lives is not to know the East End.

For here, indeed, seems to be the very home of alertness, of a tremendous appreciation of the passing show,

sean houses, with red walls, flat windows, and carved lintels. Fine must have been the lustings and the paduasies, heavy the brocades, that brought Spitalfields its wealth and cheerfulness when the bells of Christ Church showered down the notes of "Home Sweet Home" and "The Lass of Richmond Hill" on the red roofs of the suburb. . . . The clack of the loom is now little heard in Spitalfields. No more does the weaver's song, loved of Fal-



Interior of No. 2 Fort Street, ground floor, as it is today

staff, float down from the queer old latticed windows that show you in what rooms the warp and the weft danced themselves into beauty."

And yet Spitalfields, like all the East End, retains unimpaired its attraction for the man with the discerning heart and eye. It is just one of the many places in this region of "those that encamp toward the East" which it is good to have wandered. Shadwell and Limehouse with their "tar" and their ropes and their hint of foreign ports, Wapping Old Stairs, St. Mary Axe and all thereabouts, where, at the end of every street, are a forest of masts and spars, are others.

MUSIC

Forecast of the Chicago Season
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The musical season in Chicago promises to be a busy one. The beginning of it belongs this year to the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, which under a conductor yet to be announced, Frederick Stock having resigned because he is not an American citizen, will permit the first concert, Oct. 11. There will be performed on that occasion the overture to Berlioz' "Benvenuto Cellini," César Franck's D minor symphony, the fantasia-overture, "Romeo and Juliet" by Tchaikovsky, Gile's symphony poem, "Les Sirènes," and Victor Herbert's Irish Rhapsody. It is a tradition with Mr. Stock's organization to leave soloists out of the reckoning for the first two concerts of the season. Sinding, Enesco, Lalo, Saar, Sinigaglia and Dukas are the names that will figure on the second program, but on the third young Mischka Levitzki will be reintroduced to this community as the interpreter of Beethoven's third concerto for piano.

In addition to Levitzki there will be heard as soloists during the season the pianists: Josef Hofmann, Harold Bauer, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Rudolph Ganz, Guilmer Novace, Frances Nash and Vera Kaplan-Aronson. The violinists will include Toscha Seidel, Raoul Vidas, Jacques Thibaud and Etrem Zimbalist. Mr. Bonnet will offer something for organ and orchestra and the following vocalists will lift up their voices for the benefit of the orchestra's patrons: John McCormack, Reinold Werrenrath, Hulda Lanhanshaw, Helen Stanley and Sophie Braslau. This list of artists does not comprise the complete schedule of those who will appear at the concerts in Orchestra Hall, for the engagement book of the management is not hermetically sealed. There will be the usual number of 28 afternoon and 28 evening concerts.

The Chicago Opera Association proposes to provide the public with some interesting music. Its activities open Oct. 14—not, however, in its home city, but in Milwaukee, where a preliminary tour of three weeks' duration will begin. In connection with the labors of the Chicago company outside its own domain, it may be stated that another campaign will be made in New York, opening Jan. 27, as before at the Lexington Theater. There will not be a Boston season.

The principal novelty of Mr. Campanini's Chicago 10-week series of performances in the Auditorium will be Pevrier's "Gismonda," a work based upon the play by Sardou which was made famous by Sarah Bernhardt. Mr. Pevrier will come to Chicago to prepare and conduct his opera. Two operas by Xavier Leroux are scheduled. One is "Le Chemineau," which was proposed for last season's operations but which failed to materialize. The other is "Le Cadeau de Noël," a one-act production which will receive its first American hearing here and which will have a timely interest as it is based upon an episode of the war. Erlanger's "Approdito" has figured in Mr. Campanini's artistic schemes for several seasons and it figures in them again this year. Its production, however, is dependent upon the arrival of Miss Marthe Chenal, who in former seasons has been coy in the matter of making herself known to American audiences. The other novelty will be Mascagni's "Le Maschere," a composition which did not meet with a triumphal success when it was given in Italy in 1901.

The principal revivals will be those of Halévy's "La Juive" and of Verdi's "Don Carlos." Others will be "Norma,"

SIOUX INDIANS
HOLD WAR RITES

Interesting Ceremonies at Annual
Fair in Celebration of the
Response of Their Braves
to Country's Call for Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—The Sioux Indians of Standing Rock Reservation, who have given 300 of their sons to the cause of democracy, celebrated the taking to the warpath by these braves during their annual fair at Ft. Yates. The most interesting sights of the fair were these ceremonials held by each of the tribes in front of their council tents. They were much alike, and the rites of the Pine Ridge Agency Indians may be taken as an example.

Families, relatives and friends of the boys who have gone to war took their places in the form of a rectangle, with the chiefs and leading men seated in front of the council tent. Then, in turn, each of the men and women who had given the nation a son rose and chanted a verse in his honor. The tone was always the same, but each verse was individually distinct, sacred to the prowess of the son in whose honor it was chanted.

Then, in the center of the rectangle, a half dozen warriors and four women took their places about a big bison drum, which has replaced the old-time tom tom, and in chorus they chanted an epic eulogizing all of the men from this particular tribe who have donned the khaki. There was no wailing; exaltation was visible in every face.

One chieftain in this tribe chanted: "Our father asked for our sons, and our sons have gone, and we are glad, for it is good that our sons fight for our father, whose battles are good battles. Our sons have gone, and we are proud. Our sons have gone, and we are glad that we had sons to give."

As sung by the Indians these verses were remarkably melodious. The choral music was particularly agreeable, all of the singers keeping perfect time with voices which harmoniously blended in a song whose cadences were at once majestic, weird and tuneful.

"More than 100 men have gone from the reservation in North Dakota," said an interpreter, Bear King, who is foreman of a ranch. "A majority of them have volunteered, and our people are very proud of them. I doubt if there is an Indian family here which has not at least one Red Cross membership."

From one out of at most every 10 tents which strung out on four sides of the fair grounds to a length of two or three miles floated a service flag, showing that a son had joined the colors. From every council tent, in company with an American flag, floated a bright red service banner. About these flagstags several times each day the tribes gathered for a feast, council or pow-wow, and always the war and the sons that had gone to war were the topics uppermost.

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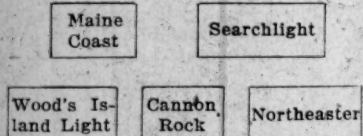
ART NEWS AND COMMENT

NINETEENTH CENTURY
LANDSCAPE PAINTING

Winslow Homer

When an Art-man, English, French, or any nation, arrives in New York, I like to take him to a certain spot in the Metropolitan Museum. There I plant him, and pointing to the wall where five of Winslow Homer's pictures are grouped—five masterpieces—I remark, "Look!"

There is no need to say anything more than "Look!" These pictures speak for themselves. They are arranged thus:



There are other pictures by him in the gallery—that strange, powerful glimpse of schoolboy romance called "The Gulf Stream"; that presentation of action and virility called "Shooting the Rapids, Saguenay River," and 10 of his vivid water colors. Compared with Peter de Wint and Alfred Hunt these 10 are like a rushing river to a mill pool. Most water colors hanging beside them look as if they had faded, but the water colors of Sargent, Dodge MacKnight and Brangwyn look quite at home beside Winslow Homer's.

These are addenda to his work. To know his greatness it is enough to stand before the five pictures by him in the Metropolitan Museum. It is no exaggeration to say that nowhere in the world can be seen such a magnificent array of sea pictures—the power of the sea, its menace and its strength, its wanton wildness and the glory of its color. It is the untamed, never the tame sea that he paints, a sea where man has no part—pure nature. He dips beneath the externals; he gives the anatomy of the ocean, and his color, his blues and his greens, his luminous blacks have the elemental quality that so few painters possess.

Winslow Homer was a very great painter. But was he a great artist? He was a master of the thing seen; but the thing seen had to be something that he himself had chosen, an effect that he had once visualized and would wait for again, if he had to wait a year. When that effect returned to his view, he would paint it just as it was, and no man could do it better. For charm, sophisticated beauty, surface delicacy, he cared little. Painting to him was not nature seen through a temperament; it was nature seen with amazing directness with an amazingly normal eye. His virile pictures rejuvenate, exhilarate: they have the ting and the tang of a gusty spring day with a blue sky and a north wind. Whistler—the comparison had to come—asks much more from us. We have to glide into his Quietism. We are always ready for Exhilaration; we are not always ready for Quietism. Homer is a face we meet in the street and frankly enjoy seeing. Whistler is a face behind a window curtain, half veiled and all mystery. Homer prods us wide awake with the Hurrah of Virility, Whistler tantalizes us with the Whisper of Beauty.

What is the conclusion of this matter? In fewer words than Whistler was one of the greatest of modern artists, Homer was one of the greatest of modern painters.

Winslow Homer (1836-1910) became just what he wanted to become, and he lived just the life that his art and temperament demanded—a lonely life on the rugged coast of Maine. From his house, Prout's Neck, he made excursions to the Bahamas, Cuba and other unspoiled places, and at least twice he went to Europe, in 1867 and 1882. But he did not go to study pictures or even to see them. Surely no painter was ever less interested in the work of other painters. Mr. Isham complained of his "ignorance of indifference to what other men have done before." In that lay his strength. He was narrow and deep, as all great creative natures must be. Nature was everything to him, culture nothing. It is said that the only sight that really interested him on his first visit to Europe was the sea on the return journey. That made him a sea painter. Man plays no part in his best sea pictures, but he could draw the figure as well as anybody. The years he spent as special correspondent for Harper's Weekly, during the Civil War, were of inestimable value to him. He was forced to draw movement quickly and accurately, and on time. Harper Brothers, recognizing his value, made him a lucrative offer to enter their establishment. His answer was characteristic—"I declined, because I had had a taste of freedom."

In 1837 Emerson delivered his address on "The American Scholar," in which he said, "Our day of dependence, our long apprenticeship to the learning of other lands, draws to a close. The millions that around us are rushing into life cannot always be fed on the sere remains of foreign harvests. Events, actions arise, that must be sung, that will sing themselves."

That song Walt Whitman sang and Winslow Homer painted. He was the first national American painter. He was inspired by her scenes, and he used his own native-born American idiom to express them. It is foolish to prophesy, but the chances are that it will be a long time before the United States produces another racial painter as great as he. And it is also likely that this new painter of genius, if he ever arises, must be, like Homer, a solitary and unclubbable, indifferent to everything except his own personal communications with nature. In his

temperament Homer was like Turner; in his art the painter least like him was Whistler.

No contrast could be greater than that between these two men. Both were great painters, and one was a great artist. Winslow Homer had no interior vision of what he wanted to paint; he was moved from without. The aspect of pure nature was sufficient for him, and he conceived nothing that did not exist. His eyes were the normal seaman's eyes, seeing very distinctly natural things, unarranged in nature, things we all may see whether we be trained or untrained. What makes Homer great, greater than almost any other painter of natural phenomena, was his virility, his masculine way of observation, and his respect for his medium. You feel, in looking at his pictures, that he made no compromise. They are for all time. So nature looks now, so she will always look under like conditions. Time will not disturb these colors. They are unimpaired, pure, pristine. This is why, if you go to the Metropolitan Museum, and, after having lovingly and laboriously studied other pictures, you feel, coming suddenly upon Winslow Homer's, as if a window had been opened in a crowded room, as if to your jaded connoisseurship sense the salt air of the sea had given new life and appreciation, as if the alert watchfulness of the cannon in his "Searchlight" picture gave a new security of safety. You do not feel beauty so much in his pictures, as safe and wholesome strength.

His might be called masculine and Whistler feminine. One is not better than the other: they are different. Technically, as I have said, both were great painters; but Whistler was also a great artist. I think even the most ardent Homerite would concede the greater artistry to Whistler. To Whistler was granted the special vision; his it was to pick and choose out of manifold nature and human nature the thing not often looked upon, the thing we may see after he has shown it to us, after he had discovered in the enchanted realm of nature, seen through a temperament, something new and strange and beautiful. There can be no controversy as to the truth of Winslow Homer's pictures. They are a straight road to our minds. But few at first admit the beauty and truth of Whistler. His ways are so intricate and devious, and yet this winding road is full of uncommon beauty and truth. Once pointed out, you can never lose the knowledge again.

Winslow Homer and Whistler are the Bull and the Butterfly of art. One is straightforward and invigorating, heading you off into a safe meadow of delight; the other is intriguing and elusive, leading you into beauty and almost tiring you with the effort.

Homer is the painter of "Cannon Rock." By that he stands, feet firmly planted, looking you straight in the eyes, and saying, "The rare thing is to find a painter who knows a good thing when he sees it."

Whistler is the artist of "Variations in Violet and Green." Over it he poses, smiling a little, sure of himself, skeptical about your power to understand, chuckling, if he likes your humility—"Amazing, eh?" —Q. R.

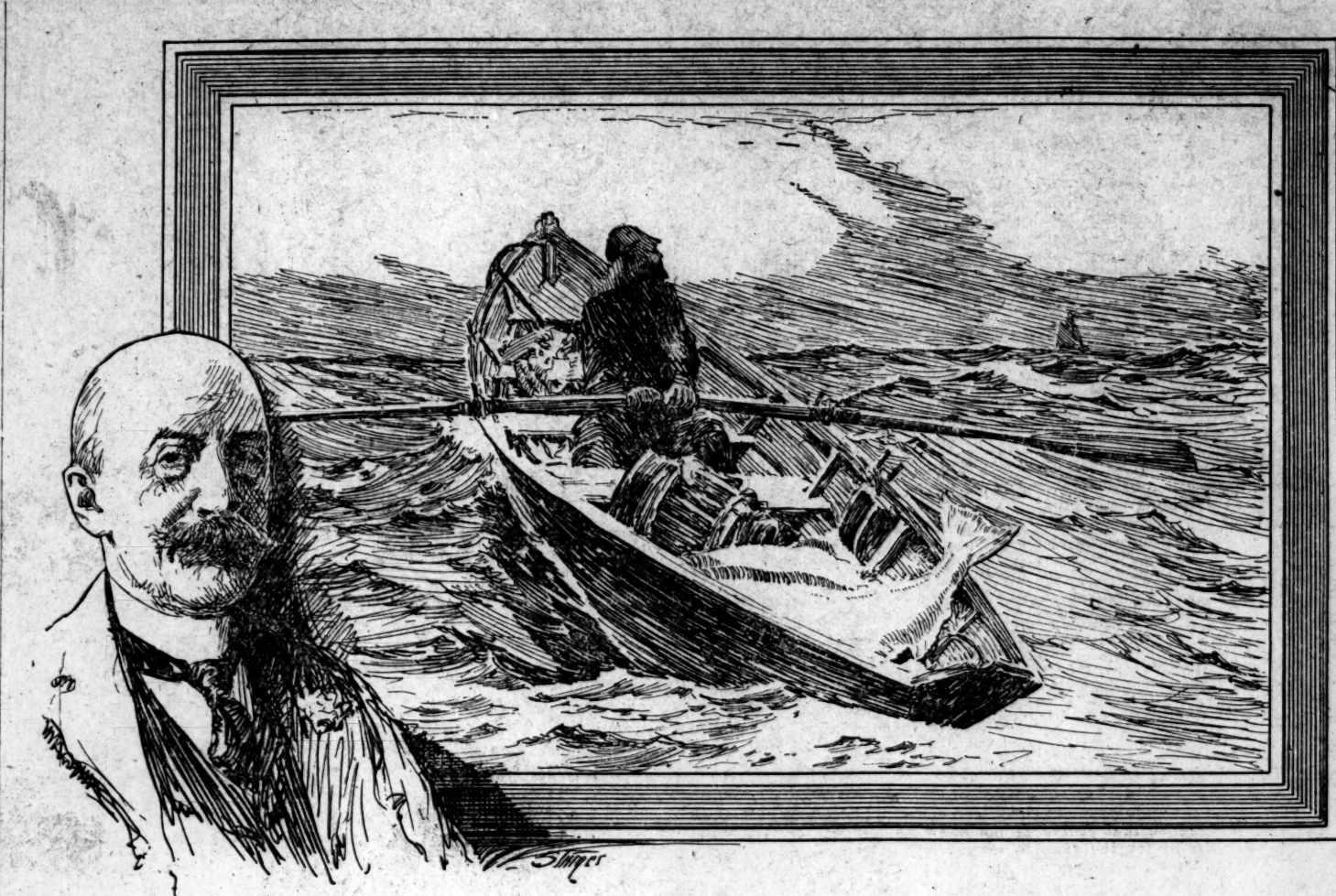
CURRENT TENDENCIES
AT LOS ANGELES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The California Art Club is at present holding an exhibition at Exposition Park which reflects very fairly the various tendencies of current painting, perhaps with greater clarity because of its modest size and good hanging. The question of light as it affects the use of color in painting is still the burden of most painters, and one cannot help wishing that this problem might be settled and the field left clear for more interesting developments. Perhaps the most satisfying if not satisfactory solution is the fairly old one contributed by Mary C. Black in "Our Patio." There is nothing unusual in this sunlit and half-shadowed courtyard. It follows the French theory of color, somewhat clarified by the American point of view, less heavy and cleaner in color than Millet or Chardin; but it would be pleasant in a room. Technically it reiterates the fact which Americans, better than any one else perhaps, have consistently seen, that a picture, painted to emphasize the color and not the depth of shadowed portions, gives the most pleasing result on a wall, if one is aiming at accurate representation of facts.

Nor need this be a merely photographic business. In this picture, for instance, a genuine impression of quiet is obtained by nothing but the relation of clean colors, varying in intensity and depth. Across the very large gallery the color does not carry, and the heaviness of the oil medium as thus used is apparent, but this would not be the case in an ordinary sized room.

There is another effort to solve the same problem. Miss Alvarez calls it "Above the Sea." This is as it may be. The point is that a lady gowned in white, seen against a sun-filled sky, holding an orange parasol behind her, presents certain relative changes in the local color of the different objects. Miss Alvarez has used this as pattern and not as mere accident. The fact that under these conditions her gown appears to be a bright blue seems to thrill some people much more than would the fact of an actual blue gown. We see the same delight in color apart from its local or stable quality in modern stagecraft. In painting, it is typical of a present tendency, and it is possible that we shall eventu-



Winslow Homer

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

CANADIAN ASSETS
AND LIABILITIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Can.—There is a general idea abroad in the land that because painters perhaps aren't painting many pictures nor sculptors expressing the hope that is in them in terms of bronze or marble, that the war has put art "out of business," so to speak, until more peaceful days. But as usual the general idea is not deeply discerning and the situation is interesting enough to be worth while recording.

To go back for a moment to pre-war times and circumstances, the rising generation of artists, in spite of being largely fed on a Dutch-cum-Barbizon diet, which had flooded the country for a generation, had grasped the fact that Canada, from east to west, was not only gloriously paintable but possessed seasons and characteristics unclaimable by any other country in the world. Art exhibitions had become regular, applied art—though of a sufficiently deplorable standard—served to at least keep the wolf from the door, and the most modern school of Canadian painting began to acquire certain definite characteristics quite unlike anything else in modern art—even that across the southern border.

One particular feature about this growing Canadian art was that its performance was far in advance of its teaching; art schools were few and far between and their relation to commerce altogether nebulous. Montreal, for instance, had had a good academic school at the Montreal Art Association for a long time, but had made not the slightest attempt to turn the energies of the ninety-and-nine students who would never become great artists toward making designs for the manufacturer who was crying out for them. Toronto was very much the same, though not perhaps quite so exclusive, and the rest of the country was nowhere. Canada was teeming with industries new and old and their managers complained that good designs were quite impossible to get hold of in the country and they were entirely dependent on a precarious outside supply. Consequently all advertisements, poster or newspaper advertisements, and of course the manufacturers themselves, continued to display a crudity and commonness which drove anyone possessed of taste across the border, and was strikingly out of balance with the body of fine art growing in the country.

This condition still persists and it is abnormal in a civilized community, to put it mildly. Think of the Nottingham lace manufacture without an art school behind it to produce designers; it wouldn't hold its place for a month! The training of the applied artist and the hoping-to-be fine artist is identical up to a certain point and there is no reason in the world why the art school or art department of the technical school shouldn't provide the means of diverting the ninety and nine toward an artistic livelihood and the consequent production of a more beautiful environment.

Take window dressing, for instance! If art governed it instead of accident—it does occasionally, of course, but only often enough to prove the rule—our streets would be pleasanter instead of communication trenches, and if it was considered an artistic profession for boy or girl and subject to special training, it couldn't fail to justify itself economically.

This was the situation more or less that the war broke in upon. The young men went to fight, many of the girls went into war work of various kinds and the more mature artists who did not teach were forced back into commercial art from which many of them were just emerging. The regular art exhibitions proceeded apace; the Royal

Canadian Academy and Ontario Society of Artists held up their heads, and if the Canadian Art Club (a secessionist from the Ontario Society of Artists) has declined publicity for the past few years, it is mainly on account of its somewhat artificial seceding force being expended and not from serious depletion of its ranks.

Official art has, of course, been hit about as hard as it was possible to hit it—which is very hard indeed. Since, whatever happens elsewhere, the political mind seems to see it solely as a luxury and a fad, to be cut off whenever there is any cutting to be done. Art has the disadvantage of beginning with an A—perhaps a greater one than we think, for when the tariff book is opened, Art stares them in the face—a luxury and a fad stares them in the face; and they send it to the block without time for a public oration!

So the National Gallery was deprived of all purchasing power this year, which was the more regrettable because it had embarked on a policy of loan exhibitions to any art society able to exhibit them, and was already a long way from port—that is to say, was dependent upon annual purchases to supply the increasing number of loans. This loan exhibition work was doing a great deal to break down popular ignorance of art throughout the country. Very often the shows were the first sight a town had had of good pictures, and progress from this to art galleries and schools of their own is only a matter of time and activity. On the other side of the ledger come the Canadian war records. Begun in London, by Lord Beaverbrook, they quickly absorbed the work of a number of well-known English artists and a few Canadian ones, taken from the army or appropriated from other work. Then three other Canadian painters were chosen and sent over from Canada to join them, and more recently still the work has flowed back into Canada and a properly organized effort is being made to record the work that is being done by the Dominion at home to keep her forces in the field and to contribute to the might of the Allies in general.

Canada has one of the greatest flying schools in the world, she has troop training camps, munitions, gliders, aeroplanes and ships building of express speed, to say nothing of women's work on the land, in the factory, or wherever it is wanted. This is immediate work for her artists and, more especially and most significantly, for her artists who have been through the commercial mill. The man who records aeroplane work must have his machine—and every detail of it—correct, or it is no good as a record. And with all his good points the fine artist often shies at facts. An absolutely correct aeroplane or ship on the stocks is far more beautiful and satisfying than any theory about one which would neither fly nor float. So artists in Canada, although they are not painting so many pictures, are busy and their work is no less valuable to the community, but rather more.

One interesting effort was made to bring art before the popular mind, an effort which, although scoffed at by some of the "intellectuals" over the club lunch, certainly got immediate results, and with persistence may produce developments. The Canadian National Exhibition authorities have for many years had a very excellent art department—managed by artists—in their world's largest annual fair. This year they placed on the artists' shoulders the onus of showing the people "how it was done" by public demonstration. The Ontario College of Art took hold of the matter and rigged up an open-air studio, collected some of the best students, held classes in painting and sculpture before the astonished eyes of the multitude, who never dreamt that art was a thing you could produce in the broad light of day, so to speak, or that the conjurers would be willing to give away their secrets in such a barefaced

fashion. A sculptor was to be found modeling a head at one hour, and a group painting a model at another, while for a week or so a girl student built up a five-foot Barye lion from a small cast, surrounded by gaping crowds eager to help—and in the case of the boys and girls scarcely restrained from doing it. Audiences were large and absorbed and many hundreds must have gone back to quiet villages and lonely farms knowing more about how a portrait was painted or a head modeled in clay than they had ever expected to do in their lifetime.

Art in Canada, just like art everywhere else, needs dragging with strong cords out of a luxury into a national asset. There is only one way to make the business man see it in that way, and that is to see it applied to his business—to see it provide him with better and more original designs than anyone else has in his line. This would force the teaching of art and design on such a plan that a student who did not feel himself consuming with the divine fire might be trained along applied art lines to his particular benefit as an art worker and to the general benefit of his community.

NATIONAL PRIMITIVES
OF POSTER ART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ten posters with a "punch"—each to be reproduced a million fold, so that potentially there will be one for every 10 people throughout the United States—and New York's magnificent "Mile of Pictures Lane," which is Fifth Avenue from Madison Square to the Park Plaza, ablaze with the colors of the embattled allied nations, with the many voices of art orchestrated into one mighty patriotic chorus: such is the collective contribution of the American artist guild to the pictorial publicity division of the fourth Liberty Loan service. Charles Dana Gibson is chairman of the central committee which rounds up the poster product of the land and by an elaborate process of elimination segregates those which are the most powerful presentations of the basic ideas behind America's cause, for the final official selection by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department. Mr. Gibson is also, as president of the Society of Illustrators, one of the advisory committee composed of the heads of the principal artistic organizations of the country, which is endeavoring to make this metropolitan Exhibit A in the most gigantic scheme of pictorial advertising ever launched on an enthusiastic public.

For high spots in the spectacle, let us consider the posters which have been chosen as guidons of this campaign. The poster is at all times a striking and forceful individuality. Its pedigree is both ancient and distinguished. Among the earliest posters in the history of our civilization were the now classic paintings of the Italian primitives, no less. These did great propaganda work for the big business of the Middle Ages, which was mainly ecclesiastical. They appealed with direct and unmistakable simplicity to masses of people who either could not read or had no books. Our poster today holds up the rushing crowds who have only too many books, but no time to read them. So the very walls, which used to "have ears," now have tongues, to call out in no uncertain tones: "Beat Back the Hun with Liberty Bonds," or "Remember Belgium," or "Lend Your Limit."

Joseph Pennell, master draftsman of the Vulcan forges of munition works and the titanic anatomy of ships on the ways, had a lurid inspiration when he designed his latest—a picture of the Bartholdi statue of Liberty succumbing to shell fire in New

York harbor, with the city in flames as an apocalyptic background, and the headline exhortation "That Liberty Shall Not Perish from the Earth," with the provisory moral: buy bonds.

Howard Chandler Christy, while still heroically symbolic, is a trifle closer to concrete reality with his vivid representation of a battleship's gun and its crew in action jamming home a 14-inch shell, while winged Victory hovering over them clarions: "Clear the way!"

Henry Raleigh is another who's who of poster impressionism. He made his reputation with "Halt the Hun," in a previous campaign, and now follows it up with another individual from the legionaries of old Attilla—a picture entitled "Hun or Home?" showing a little girl with a baby in her arms watching the spiked helmet invade the nursery.

These three posters may be taken as fairly typical of the 10, in which vigorous cartoon ideas and terse slogans are by no means lacking. Technically speaking, it is no doubt a far cry to these from the gentle followers of Cimabue and Giotto. But look just underneath the surface, and the modern poster's sentimental or pathetic appeal is pretty much the same as that of the primitive gilt-haloed Florentine, Sienese or Umbrian saints and martyrs. For that matter, Mr. Foringer's phenomenally successful Red Cross wall-picture, "The Greatest Mother in the World," with its symbolistic nurse and wounded soldier on a stretcher, in two scales naively combined in one simple drawing, is strongly reminiscent of contemporaries of Botticelli and Fra Angelico.

THE ART AVENUE
OF THE ALLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Edward Robinson, Director of the Metropolitan Museum, was standing in leisurely contemplation of one of the finest Greek marbles in the new classical wing, when an intelligent looking visitor stepped up to him with the staggering inquiry: "Can you tell me, sir, where I will find the ART collections?" He meant the paintings.

That represents the limit of a good many people's conception of art. Very likely the Mayor of New York himself had some such notion when he uttered his now celebrated remark, that "Art artists should take a vacation until the war is over."

But the soldiers and sailors, whose uniforms often outnumber the civilian costumes seen in the museum galleries, know better than that. They throng the great hall of the arms and armor collection, critically size up the bronze chariot of the ancient Etruscans, and linger long among the architectural models of Old World cathedrals and pictured scenes in French and Flemish cities—some few because they have already been "over there," many more because they are on their way. One, a regular army officer from the far West, brought his two young brothers, just reaching service age, to see Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair" and other things figuring in a dog-eared old catalogue of 20 years ago, when he had made his first visit to the museum. He still had the catalogue, and the boys said, "Brother has brought us up on that, and now we are going to look for some of the originals we have been reading about from early childhood."

Now, while the museum is exerting itself successfully to convince the world that it is not a mausoleum of old masters, but a pulsating, practical organism of the life of to-day, dedicated to the industrial education whose slogan is "Win the war after the war now!"—at the same moment, sheer painting has its apotheosis all the rest of the way down Fifth Avenue to Washington Square. Reference is not made here to the posters, illuminated board fences and other color flamboyances that hedge in the whole bannered way, but to the real academic oil and tempera paintings displayed in the shop windows. There are at least a hundred finished pictures—figures, portraits, landscape, symbolism, and glorified cartoon, not a single one of pacifist significance, all signed by names that one is accustomed to see semi-annually on the Academy walls. Inness, Junior, Bellows, Luks, Kline, Campbell, Phillips, Chauncey Ryder, George Elmer Browne, Henry B. Fuller, Orlandou, Rouland, F. P. Valente, Gardner Symons, S. J. Woolf, are a few of the exhibitors in this two-mile salon, which the whole metropolitan public passes in review.

These artists will never be the same as they were, after this heroic experience. American art will not be the same. It will be broader, bigger, clearer in the light of common day, and better understood of the people. Luks' "Czechoslovak Army at Vladivostok," Gordon Ross' "Remember, the Beast is Still in France," George Elmer Browne's slashing marine, "Stop This Piracy," Inness' "I Gave All for This," and Chauncey Ryder's laughing landscape of sunny France, "Fringed with fire and black battle-smoke of the on-rushing Hun,"—these speak the spirit of America today, which is otherwise figured by the actual war relics, life-size statues of grenade-throwers, and mechanically moving submarines and tanks in the place of pearls and diamonds in the fashionable jeweler's vitrines. Doubtless a generation hence, these impulsive art utterances will survive as cherished monochrome paintings by Puvion de Chavannes which now figure in the Metropolitan Museum's representation of that master, showing the sad personification of beleaguered Paris in the desperate winter of 1870-71, standing on the ramparts with outstretched arms to welcome the carrier pigeons that bring messages of hope to invincible hearts.

THE HOME FORUM

The Writing of Good English

Moreover I have insisted, and shall go on insisting while I speak from this place, that upon a school of English here rests an obligation to teach the writing of good English as well as the reading of it: to teach the writing of it through the reading. I want the average educated Englishman to write English as deftly, as scrupulously, as the average educated Frenchman writes French; to have, as at present he has not, at least an equal respect for his language. Nay, our language being one of the glories of our birth and state, I want him to draw self-respect from his use of it, as men of good ancestry are careful not to derogate from their forefathers. I would have him sensible that a sloppy sentence is no more nearly "good enough" than dirty linen is good enough. I want, indeed, prose "in widest commonality spread."

Now although our fathers—it must be confessed—tried harder than we to write prose; although to our age belongs that rampant substitute which I once denounced to you as jargon; nevertheless it were, as I hold, a folly to hedge off good writing of our day and bid you fasten your study upon remote masterpieces. Admire them, study them, by them improve your style. But improve it also by studying how good writers today are adapting it to express what men and women think and do in our own time. For we belong to it.—From "Studies in Literature," by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

Day

Linger, oh Sun, for a little, nor close yet this day of a million!
Is there not glory enough in the rose-curtained halls of the West?
Hast thou no joy in the passion-hued folds of thy kingly pavilion?
Why shouldst thou only pass through it? Oh rest thee a little while, rest!

Why should the Night come and take it, the wan Night that cannot enjoy it,
Bringing pale argent for golden, and changing vermilion to gray?
Why should the Night come and shadow it, entering but to destroy it?

Rest 'mid thy ruby-trailed splendors! Oh stay thee a little while, stay!

Rest thee at least a brief hour in it!
'Tis a right royal pavilion.
Lo, there are thrones for high dalliance all gloriously canopied o'er!
Lo, there are hangings of purple, and hangings of blue and vermilion,
And there are fleeces of gold for thy feet on the diapered floor! . . .

—James Brunton Stephens.

Reality Versus Unreality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL men admit that unreality must be a nonentity, but when it comes to specifying that which is unreal, ah yes! that is quite another question. In a vague sort of way humanity has been groping for that which is real and eternal throughout the ages, but seems to have made little progress. Although it must also be admitted that it is quite possible, progress being wholly a question of education, to make the claim and substantiate it as well, that humanity has made much real progress even though it does not seem to be apparent to the physical senses. And that is just where this subject becomes interesting, for the real and eternal, according to Christian Science, and Christian Science, of course, is based wholly upon the Bible, cannot be apprehended by the physical senses, hence, progress in attaining that which is real is often unobserved by humanity, forever busy in the pursuit of the unreal and evanescent.

Now, strange as it may seem, it is absolutely necessary for mankind to understand what is meant by unreality. The reason for this is at hand. It is the simple fact that so long as that which is unreal is taken to be that which is real there is no hope of ever finding reality. Suppose, for instance, that counterfeit money were taken to be the genuine, and everybody believed it to be genuine, so that people received the counterfeit for the real, would it not be difficult to introduce real money and get it into general circulation? Just so it is with Spirit. Mankind has received a counterfeit of reality so long that men do not know how to apprehend Spirit on the one hand nor detect unreality on the other. Thus it comes about that although humanity agrees to the fact that God is real and eternal it also declares, in the same breath, that God is altogether a mystery. Now why should God, the real and eternal omnipresent good, be a mystery to anyone unless something is taken for God or is allowed to usurp our concept of God or reality, which is not God, which, in other words, is unreal? Here, then, is the entire difficulty: unreality has ignorantly been allowed to usurp the place in our understanding that belongs to reality, to God, Spirit.

It is plainly necessary, then, in order to be able to detect the unreal or erroneous, to find out what is the nature of that which counterfeits or usurps reality, or takes the place in our consciousness of God, Spirit, for Spirit includes all reality. Evidently the nature of this usurper is opposed to Spirit since God and Truth and Spirit is one. Therefore humanity's concept of a supposititious real which usurps reality is material, since matter alone is a negation of Spirit, hence of God, or Truth. Matter, therefore, is the unreality, which, being accepted as real, hinders the apprehension in human consciousness of God, Spirit. To matter and all of its concomitant beliefs such as sin, disease, and death, God, or Spirit, must forever remain a mystery. As Mrs. Eddy plainly indicates on page 60 of "Unity of Good": "Christ cannot come to mortal and material sense, which sees not God." It becomes perfectly plain, therefore, why Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," makes relentless warfare upon the human belief of matter, for in no other way can the pathway be made straight that leads to an understanding of Deity or reality. And just for this reason also it is impossible to find God, the demonstrable God or infinite good, in any of the philosophies of the world. Anything, any theory, dogma, creed or religious belief that accepts matter as a reality, or as substance, cannot therefore be an avenue leading to God, infinite good. This may seem to be a broad statement, but all past religious experiences prove it to be true. You cannot make a true religion, a religion helpful to humanity, healing sickness as well as sin, by basing it upon a humanly projected god and a material creation, when it is evident on every hand that belief in matter is humanity's one and only foe. To accept as real that which is the opposite or negation of Spirit, is a poor foundation upon which to base the worship of God, Spirit, of whom Christ Jesus said: "They that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth."

Let us see, therefore, what the acceptance of matter as reality leads to. First of all it is the basis of all iniquity. There is no sin in Spirit. Sin and matter go hand in hand. Accept matter as a reality and you accept the possibility to sin, you accept your physical senses as something greater than God, Spirit. It is impossible to think of sin except as it includes material experiences. "Matter and mortal mind," says Mrs. Eddy, "are but different strata of human belief." (Science and Health, p. 293.)

Sin, however, is not the only result of a belief in the reality of matter, for disease must also be reckoned with, since its source is identical with that of sin. Neither sin nor disease could exist in the experiences of mankind for a single moment if the belief in the reality of matter were overcome. Now if there is no sin in God, Spirit, neither is there any sense of disease in Deity or immortal Life. If matter is the obfuscation to mortal belief of the unreality or finiteness that denies reality to Spirit, then the human body is the outcome of a belief in a limited, mortal or material man. But why should we think of ourselves

in terms of finiteness, of disease and suffering, even as materia medica indicates, or why should we think of ourselves as fallen men or sinners, even as scholastic theology points out, when we have Christian Science showing us the real man of God's creating, who is not subject to sin, disease, death, materia medica, or scholastic theology, even the real man whom Christ Jesus exemplified for us by his life and works? "The real man," says Mrs. Eddy on page 316 of Science and Health, "being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and lose sight of mortal selfhood to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine sonship."

A Philosopher Repaid

Referring to the trust which A. Bronson Alcott reposed in his fellow men, Frank B. Sanborn writes:

"An earlier anecdote, which has been several times incorrectly related, was extracted by me from Mr. Alcott's memory thirty years after it occurred—for it happened, not in Concord, nor in the Transcendental days, but soon after his return to Boston from Philadelphia, in 1834—and I here relate it as the authentic version of what has already become a myth:

"The master of the Temple School was breakfasting at his boarding-house in Boston, when the bell rang, and a stranger sent in word that he wished to see Mr. Alcott, who went into the next room, and there found a man who said to him, 'Mr. Alcott, you do not know me, and will be surprised to learn why I have called upon you. I am a man in business here, and I am very much in want of five dollars this morning, which I will repay as soon as I can. Will you lend me that sum?'

"Mr. Alcott, thinking here was an opportunity to test his favorite theory of human nature . . . took out his pocket-book instantly. 'I have no five-dollar bill,' said he; 'but here are ten dollars—take this.'

"The man looked surprised, but took the money and went his way. His creditor did not even take the trouble to ask his name, and for this final proof of credulity was incessantly rallied by his friends, who for months would ask him when he expected to be repaid."

"More than six months afterward, at the same hour of the day, the same man appeared again, saying, 'Mr. Alcott, I haven't forgotten that you lent me ten dollars when I only wanted five: I have called to repay you, and I wish that you would add the interest.' This the creditor declined to do, but received his principal and suffered his debtor to go away again without asking his name. Some weeks afterward, happening to tell the story in a Boston counting-house, and describing the appearance of his visitor, he learned that it was a noted confidence-man, or Jeremy Diddler, who in this instance had found the similar trust of the philosopher too much for even his professional villainy to withstand."

Landseer in Scotland

A very interesting circumstance occurred while Landseer was in Scotland, which proves, Lord Lamington says, in "In the Days of the Dandies," what a large party in the house, amongst others Sir Edwin Landseer. One day there was a picnic in the forest, and it so happened Landseer was left behind with a graceful lady on the summit of a hill which the rest of the party were descending. She was leaning against a gray pony. Landseer was at once struck with the beauty of the picture: the wild crags, purple heather, the charming figure with the pony in relief against the sky-line, was such a combination as an artist might well love to paint. He invited her to remain a few minutes in the same attitude while he sketched her: it was a very slight sketch, but one of his loveliest. He led the pony down the steep brae, and the great artist ever retained the most vivid impression of that twilight walk. . . .

"Landseer was a poet, at least he saw everything from a poetic point of view. The names he gave his pictures were proofs of his poetic nature. His two famous pictures, 'Peace' and 'War': in 'Peace' the sheep nibbling the grass which had grown into the mouth of the cannon—in 'War' the wounded soldier lying beside it. The two dogs, 'Pride and Humility'; the 'Children of the Mist', the deer on the gray mountain-side, with the mists of the dark silent lake rising around them. There was a truth about Landseer's paintings no other painter of animals has ever equalled; in fact, his heart was in his work."

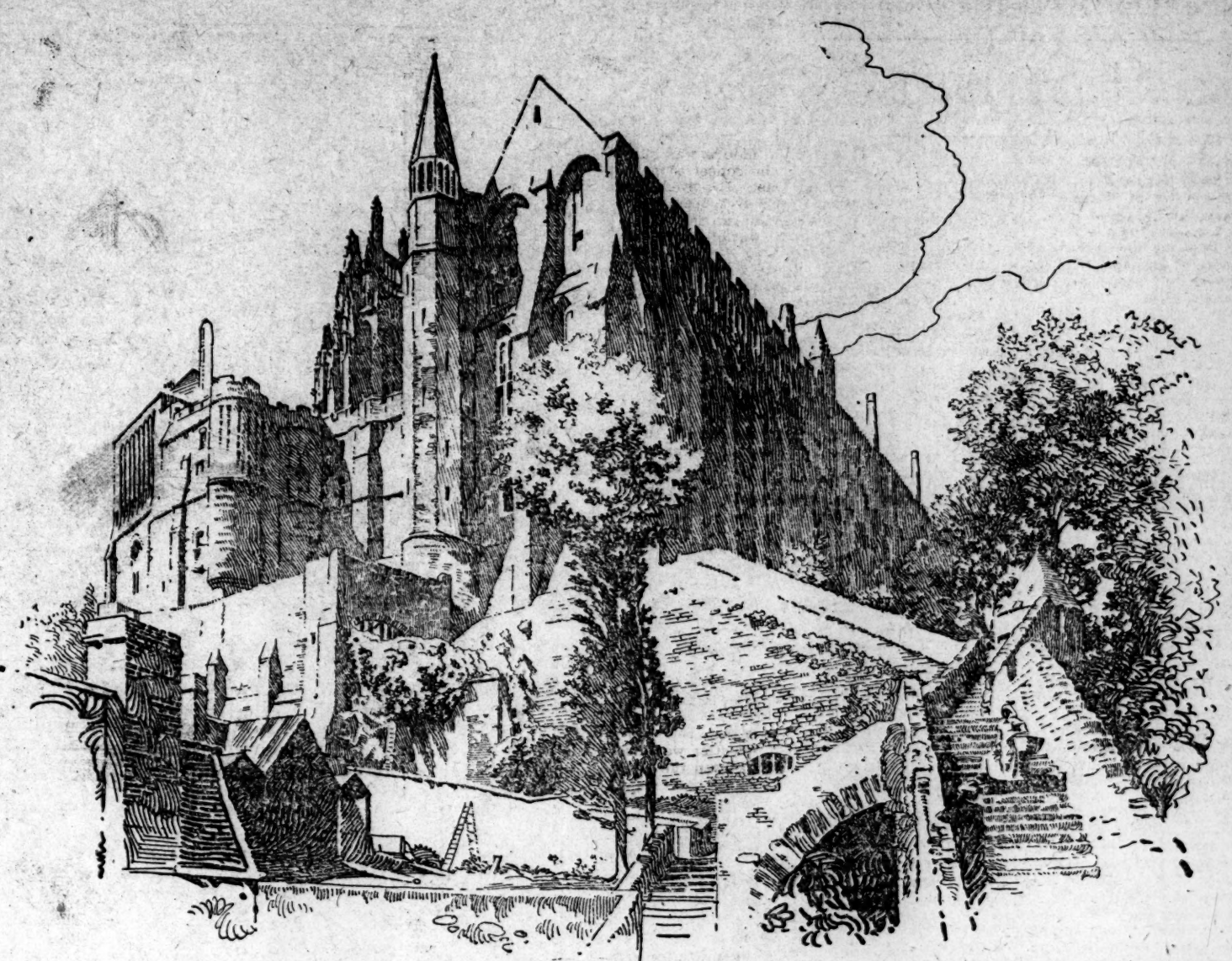
The Horseman's Home

The sailor sings about his life
As all there is worth while,
But he can have his stormy strife—
Likewise his seas that smile;
Give him his far off ways to roam,
Give him his seas that roar,
But he who calls the saddle home
Knows joy forevermore.

He learns to love the music of
His horse's flying feet;
No harp-like sound in spurs above
Can e'er be half so sweet;
The silvery cadence of the spur
That jingles at his heel,
The smell of sage and distant fir—
Such joys do horsemen feel.

So swing into the leather, pard,
And give the bronc his head;
The prairie's wide, so hit it hard
Before the day has fled;
The cactus flowers are white as foam
Upon the plains land's floor;
And he who calls the saddle home
Knows joy forevermore.

—Arthur Chapman.



Mont Saint-Michel, France

There is something more than mere strength and savagery that grips one at Mont Saint-Michel. Beauty of form and line are mingled with that strength, a beauty that has been meliorated and enhanced by the centuries that have swept over those scarred and battered walls, over the face of this mountain of the sea crowned by the abbey church. Seen in the soft sunset glow of a May day, one feels its grandeur and aloofness, its beauty and its strength so blended that they are one. . . . The first glimpse of this hill-town of the sea is a sight never to be forgotten—the massive bastions and battlemented heights, the moss-grown houses of the little town clinging to the sheer sides of the steep, the great abbey church a mass of flying buttresses and retaining walls, of Norman arches and Gothic finials brooding upon the summit and "flinging its passion" against the gold-blue of the sky; while at its feet the wet sands turn to rose. Everywhere there is silence, a breathless waiting for the sea. Then of a sudden one catches the first murmured ripple of the incoming tide, and on the horizon there appears a thin white line of foam. The murmur of the sea grows more insistent, reminiscent of Debussy's sea music in "Pelléas and Mélisande," swelling and swelling in its onrush across the seven miles of roseate-hued sands until the floodtide has once more returned to its wooing of the sacred mound. . . .

Slowly then comes the long northern twilight, violet-colored, gradually deepening into night until the sky becomes a galaxy of stars; and everywhere there is silence except for the cheep of a bat, the faint sighing of the wind among the trees in the tiny wood that grips the precipitous side of the rock, and the insistent music of the sea. Thus is the warrior-spirit of Mont Saint-Michel blended with that of the dreamer, the Mont suggestive in its dreamlike quality of Milton's great vision of the guarded mount—Eugénie M. Fryer, in "The Hill-Towns of France."

The Venetian Primitives

"At the entrance to the Grand Canal, alongside the white Church of La Salute, and opposite to the red houses of the Campo di San Vidal, a point of view illustrated by the masterpiece of Canaletto, rises the Academy of Fine Arts, where, by the efforts of the late Count Leopold Clognara, have been brought together a great number of treasures of the Venetian school," Théophile Gautier writes in his "Journées in Italy," translated from the French by Daniel B. Vermilye.

"When one thinks of the Venetian school, three names present themselves irresistibly to the mind: Titian, Paul Veronese, Tintoretto. They seem to have been brought forth suddenly from the azure of the seas under a warm ray of sunlight, like spontaneous flowers. Alongside of them Jean Bellini and Giorgione range themselves, and that is all."

"We are speaking here of the public and of ordinary amateurs who have never seen Italy or made a special study of the paintings of Venice. There is in existence, however, a whole series of almost unknown artists, but admirable ones, who preceded the great names that we have cited, as Aurora goes before the dawn, less brilliant, but more tender, more fresh. These

Gothic Venetians join to all the innate fineness, to all the unctuous, to all the suavity of Giotto, of Perugino, or of Memling, an elegance, a beauty, and a richness of color to which the latter never attained. It is a singular thing that the paintings of the colorists have almost all turned black, the harmony of the tints being lost under smoky varnishes; the glazings have taken to themselves wings and flown away, while the works of the draftsman, with their timid and circumstantial execution, their absence of imposing, wholly simple local tone, preserve an incomparable splendor and youthfulness. These panels and canvases, anterior often by more than a hundred years to the more celebrated pictures, would seem, were it not for the style which fixes their date, to have been executed yesterday; they still have all the flower of their newness; the centuries have passed by them without leaving any trace. Not a single retouching is necessary. Is this due to the fact that the colors employed were more pure, chemistry not being sufficiently advanced to adulterate them or to invent new ones of an uncertain effect and of a problematical duration? Or have the tones, allowed to remain almost virgin as in engraving, preserved the same value which they had on the palette?"

"This is a question which we cannot decide; but this remark, more noticeable here, may be applied to all schools which preceded that which is called the Renaissance of Art. The more ancient a painting is, the better it is preserved; a Van Eyck is fresher than a Van Dyck; an Andrea Mantegna than a Raphael, and an Antoine de Murano than a Tintoretto. The same difference is also to be noted among the frescoes; the more modern are the more decayed. We were prepared in some degree by the pictures distributed throughout the galleries of France, of Spain, of England, of Belgium, and of Holland, for the marvels of Titian, of Paul Veronese, and of Tintoretto. These great men have not deceived us. They have faithfully kept all the promises of their genius, but we expected them to do so; on the other hand, we have experienced a delightful surprise in beholding the works little known outside of Venice, of Jean and of Gentil Bellini, of Bassano, of Marco Roccone, of Manetti, of Carpaccio, and of others, a list of whom would degenerate into a catalogue. It was altogether a new world; to find the Venetian éclat in Gothic simplicity, the beauty of the South in the somewhat rigid form of the North, Holbeins as finely colored as Giorgiones, Lucas Cranachs as elegant as Raphaels, was rare good fortune, and we have been more sensible of it perhaps than was necessary; since, in the first glow of enthusiasm, we were not far from looking upon the illustrious masters, the eternal glory of the Venetian school, as corrupters of taste and great men of the Decadence, somewhat similar to the German neo-Christians who shut out Raphael from the Paradise of Catholic painters as too sensual and too pagan."

"For several days we have had their names on our lips; for when one has made a discovery in art one cannot avoid imitating La Fontaine by stopping people on the street and asking them, 'Have you read Baruch?'"

The World's Progress

Never on custom's oiled grooves
The world to a higher level moves,
But grates and grinds with friction
On granite boulder and flinty shard. . . .
The flint still rends as of old he rent
The tortured body from which he went.

—Whittier.

Qui Bene Distinguit Bene Docet

Nothing is more injurious to genuine feeling than the practice of hastily and ungraciously depreciating the face of one country by comparing it with that of another. True it is. Qui bene distinguit bene docet; yet fastidiousness is a wretched traveling companion; and the best guide to which, in matters of taste, we can intrust ourselves, is a disposition to be pleased. For example, if a traveler be among the Alps, let him surrender up his mind to the fury of the gigantic torrents, and take delight in the contemplation of their almost irresistible violence, without complaining of the monotony of their foaming course, or being disgusted with the mudiness of the water—apparent even where it is violently agitated. In Cumberland and Westmorland, let not the comparative weakness of the streams prevent him from sympathizing with such impetuosity as they possess; and, making the most of the present objects, let him, as he justly may do, observe with admiration the unrivaled brilliancy of the water, and that variety of motion, mood and character, that arises out of the want of those resources by which the power of the streams in the Alps is supported.

Again, with respect to the mountains: though these are of comparatively diminutive size, though there is little of perpetual snow, and no voice of summer-avalanches is heard among them, . . . yet out of this very deficiency proceeds a sense of stability and permanence that is, to many minds, more grateful—

While the hoarse rushes to the sweeping breeze
Sing forth their ancient melodies.

Among the Alps are few places that do not preclude this feeling of tranquil sublimity.

As my object is to reconcile a Briton to the scenery of his own country, though not at the expense of truth, I am not afraid of asserting that in many points of view our lakes, also, are much more interesting than those of the Alps; first, as is implied above, from being more happily proportioned to the other features of the landscape; and next, both as being infinitely more pellucid, and less subject to agitation from the winds. Como (which may perhaps be styled the King of Lakes, as Lugano is certainly the Queen) is disturbed by a periodical wind blowing from the head in the morning, and towards it in the afternoon. The magnificent lake of the four Cantons, especially its noblest divisions, called the Lake of Uri, is not only much agitated by winds, but in the night time is disturbed from the bottom, as I was told, and indeed as I witnessed, without any apparent commotion of the air; and when at rest, the water is not pure to the eye, but of a heavy green hue—as is that of all the other lakes, apparently according to the degree in which they are fed by melted snows. If the Lake of Geneva furnish an exception, this is probably owing to its vast extent, which allows the water to deposit its impurities.

The water of the English lakes, on the contrary, being of a crystalline clearness, the reflections of the surrounding hills are frequently so lively, that it is scarcely possible to distinguish the point where the real object terminates, and its unsubstantial duplicate begins. The lower part of the Lake of Geneva, from its narrowness, must be much less subject to agitation than the higher divisions, and, as the water is clearer than that of the other Swiss lakes, it will frequently exhibit this appearance. During two comprehensive tours among the Alps,

I did not observe, except on one of the smaller lakes between Lugano and Ponte Tresa, a single instance of those beautiful repetitions of surrounding objects on the bosom of the water, which are so frequently seen here; not to speak of the fine, dazzling, trembling network, breezy motions, and streaks and circles of intermingled smooth and rippled water, which make the surface of our lakes a field of endless variety.—Wordsworth.

The True Conservative
That man's the true conservative—
Who lops the moulder'd branch
away.
—Tennyson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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"First the blade, then the ear,
then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIALS

The Big Battalions of the Doves

THE second of the abdications has taken place. The first was Constantine of Greece, and now comes Ferdinand of Bulgaria. The Sultan Mehmed passed away some months ago. And so of the Balkan triumvirate who coalesced to make war upon the Allies not one rules today in that disturbed area. There ought to be some warning in this, outside even the "powder barrel" of Europe. And, indeed, that the epidemic may stretch across the Balkans, and find its way further north, is well within the range of political probabilities. King Constantine went to Switzerland, to join the noble army of kings in exile, because nobody could convince him that the German army was not the most powerful thing in the whole world. He was as sure that Germany was going to win as he was that he did not like Mr. Venizelos. Both he and the Queen of Greece ought really to have known better than they did. He became, as the grandson of King Christian of Denmark, he should have remembered the story of Schleswig-Holstein; the Queen because, as the daughter of the Princess Royal of England, she should have remembered the behavior of her brother, the Kaiser, to both her mother and her father. For a time she did this, for a time she held the measure of the Kaiser to an inch. Then the war came, and she allowed herself to be mesmerized with her husband into that pro-Germanism which was to end in exile.

And now it is the Tzar Ferdinand's turn. The mesmerism of the "Big Battalions" is breaking before his eyes. And he too goes into exile. The days of Balkan monarchs have always dawned over troubled waters; and Ferdinand is only the last of the Bulgarian monarchs who has come to Sofia with a band playing, and left it with the least possible ceremony. Ferdinand had his choice between the Allies and the Central Powers, and he deliberately held out his hand to the Turk, the man who, in the day of his power, had murdered and massacred his people; the man, in remembrance of whose deeds, the Bulgarian capital, only two years before, had been hung with black. There was, of course, no morality in Ferdinand's decision. Russia, whatever her later mistakes, had at least rescued his people from the Turk, and given them their liberty. But in that safe, in Sofia, lay the unworn crown from the shop of the Brussels jeweler, and Ferdinand hoped that, after all, that crown would be put upon his head, out of the gratitude of the Bulgarians who had seen their borders everywhere enlarged through his craftiness. So he played his part, and so he too goes.

As for the Turk, Mehmed never was anything but a cipher. The Young Turks put him on the throne with as little ceremony as they took Abdul Hamid off the throne. When, on a famous occasion, he attempted mildly to assert his power, Talaat brought him the death warrant of his son-in-law, accused of treason, and forced him to sign it, to prove who was master. Next day the body of the prince dangling from a rope showed Constantinople who ruled in the Yildiz Kiosk. When, quite recently, the Sultan passed away, the Constantinople triumvirate placed another puppet on his throne, the very name of whom even is unknown to the majority of people following the great war. Thus if the world thinks of Turkey, it thinks of Enver and Talaat, and occasionally perhaps of Djemal, for it has been sometimes a dumvirate and sometimes a triumvirate which, since the war began, has ruled on the Bosphorus. At the same time it will be a curious thing if the Enver-Talaat régime lasts for as much as another fortnight.

Now all these men, Constantine of Greece, Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and Enver and Talaat in Turkey, judged purely by the outward eye. They had been to Potsdam and seen the marvelous military machine at drill; they had attended maneuvers, and seen the machine in mimic war; they had been brought up in the military atmosphere of Germany, and three of them had learned their trade as soldiers in German barrack squares. What had mesmerized them all was the belief in "Big Battalions." One and all they were materialists of the densest description. They made no allowance whatever for ideas. Their ideas began in the Potsdam barracks, and ended in the arsenal at Essen. Now the "Big Battalions" theory is a sound one just precisely so long as beast is engaged in fighting beast. But the moment that comes to an end, the moment that the "Big Battalions" oppose themselves to ideas, the theory is apt to collapse. Napoleon, who was not the originator of the phrase, may have imagined that the Italian campaigns were won by them. But as a matter of fact, as anybody can see today, the Italian campaigns were won by the ideas of '93 pitted against those of the feudal age. Still the denser a man's materiality the more readily he falls a victim to mesmerism, and so the mesmerism of an invincible Germany, stance to a friend, brutal and implacable to an enemy, stole across the Balkans, as it stole elsewhere, and set its tools singing Deutschland über Alles, for all the world as if they had been sitting in a beer garden in Berlin.

Nor was it only across the Balkans that the mesmerism of the German legend found its way. It found it, and here is almost the greatest proof that it is mesmerism, through certain socialistic channels. It was not so much that it caused its victims to rank themselves as supporters of autocracy, but as opponents of all those who opposed autocracy. It was in this manner that it found its way into France, into England, across the Atlantic, and over the Urals into Russia. Its unconscious tools became its most powerful henchmen. Dr. Sven Hedin beat its big drum in Stockholm; Lenin came out of Switzerland, and Trotsky from the East Side of New York, to undermine Russian society at its demand. In Holland Mr. Troelstra is its mouthpiece; in England Mr. Henderson, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and Mr. Snowden contend for the office of its high priest. All these are busy trying to prepare a resting place for the foot of the pinchbeck peace dove, whenever it attempts to alight. These doves came singly and furtively, at one time, out of Sweden or out of Switzerland. Then they came still singly, but with an imperial send-off, out of Vienna. Now they are coming

in flights, and every pacifist, in every country, is preparing to swell the volume of their praise. Already Prince Maximilian of Baden has become the German Chancellor, with a reactionary socialist, the notorious Philip Scheidemann, as one of his secretaries of state. One dove, of more than ordinary size, is destined to wing its way with an olive leaf inscribed with the names of Alsace-Lorraine, into Paris, but it would be insulting to France to suggest that there is a Lenin or a Trotsky in her councils, capable of duplicating Brest-Litovsk. Another equally shameless bird will no doubt perch on the gutter of the Independent Liberal Party's offices in London. But these will only be the leaders of the flight. The new campaign will be waged with "Big Battalions," though they be of doves and not of cannon fodder. But it is doubtful if many of them will come near the White House. Where Count von Bernstorff failed Philip Scheidemann is not likely to prove victorious.

Let the Documents Be Produced

AGAIN it should be repeated, and with increased emphasis, that there is far more involved in the work about to be undertaken by a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, under the Jones resolution, directing a searching investigation of questionable activities of breweries in the United States during the last few years, than the mere uncovering of details relating to the alleged purchase of a Washington, D. C., daily newspaper with brewery money. The transfer of The Washington Times by Mr. Munsey to Mr. Brisbane is simply an incident of the affair.

The parties concerned, no doubt, would gladly have the attention of the sub-committee and the public concentrated upon the Washington newspaper deal, to the exclusion of other and more important related matters, and they have gone to great lengths to prevent a widening of the scope of inquiry, because it is the unpublished and not the published facts that trouble them. As indicating pressure upon the Department of Justice to withhold this documentary evidence, and reluctance in the same quarter to make the exposure complete, the following Associated Press telegram, sent out from Washington on Oct. 2, should be regarded as germane:

Further inquiry into the purchase of The Washington Times by Arthur Brisbane with money furnished by brewers was postponed by the Senate Judiciary Committee today after papers submitted by Alien Property Custodian Palmer and Mr. Brisbane had been put into the record. The sub-committee will not resume its work until documents for which the Attorney-General has been asked are received, and the full committee determines whether the investigation shall be confined to The Washington Times purchase or extend to the general propaganda and activities of brewery interests.

E. Lowry Humes, United States District Attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, it appears, undertook in 1916 the prosecution of brewers in that State for alleged corrupt practices in connection with a campaign for the election of a United States Senator two years previously. He found great difficulty at first in obtaining necessary testimony which, however, he knew to be in existence. To make his case, he had to resort to extraordinary methods. Eventually, it is said, he succeeded in obtaining nearly a wagonload of important documents.

It required six months to classify this evidence and to put it into shape for presentation to the court, for it covered a decade of the association's secret history. Before it could be used, however, the accused brewers pleaded "nolo contendere," which is simply a softer way of pleading guilty, paid a fine of \$70,000, and had the case dismissed. But the documentary evidence was retained by Mr. Humes and by him later turned over to the Department of Justice, where it has been preserved from prying eyes ever since. Why?

That is the interesting question. It must have been the desire of somebody in authority to shield from exposure and punishment some persons of consequence. The friends of prohibition claim that they have long had knowledge of the existence of the evidence, and they have long been convinced that ventilation of it would do their cause an immeasurable service, "yet," to use the language of Rollin O. Everhart of the Anti-Saloon League, "all the efforts on the part of individuals and groups, of individuals favoring the dries to obtain these documents have invariably met with refusal from those high in power, with the explanation that the public revelation of these documents would cause the ruin of more reputations than any other such exposition in the country's history. The league has been untiring in its efforts to uncover these facts, but the way has always seemed blocked by an adamant wall."

Thus, the public is left to infer that the brewers, up to 1916, possessed documentary evidence the publication of which would have blasted the reputation of many American public men. Let it be remembered that these brewers, for the most part, were German brewers, brewers who sympathized with Germany in the war, brewers who purchased German bonds that pro-German outrages might be committed in the United States! What a weapon they had over the public men who had come into their power! That they used it in many instances there can now be no doubt; how they used it is not left to conjecture. There have been times of political and national crisis before and since 1916 when the publication of these documents, or the substance of their contents, would have shed a great white light over many mysterious and disturbing situations.

The Senate sub-committee has demanded this documentary evidence of the Judiciary Department, and, of course, its demand must, in the end, if insisted upon, be complied with, but there appears a disquieting announcement to the effect that the sub-committee is going to examine the documents, if it shall obtain them, in executive session, that is to say, behind closed doors, and in secret. And, despite all statements heretofore made to the contrary, it is now being asserted that the evidence in the possession of the Department of Justice is not by any means complete. In the first place, so it is alleged, Mr. Humes did not succeed in obtaining all the documents, canceled checks, letters, etc., which he tried to obtain; in the next place, much of the evidence he obtained was, it is alleged, returned to the brewers' association.

But this method of discounting damaging testimony is old and threadbare. The public will not accept it. If the documents which District Attorney Humes obtained, and later turned over to the Judiciary Department, were not

immensely important, such extraordinary care would not have been taken to shield them lest valuable reputations might be ruined. These documents should be produced.

German Propaganda in South America

COMMENT in many of the leading newspapers of South America on President Wilson's recent rebuff to Austrian peace overtures, on the collapse of Bulgaria, and on the great allied drive on all fronts, east and west, has been uniformly of a tenor that could not be less than satisfying to the United States and to the nations with which it is associated in the world struggle. If these comments are taken as indicating the state of public opinion in Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, and so on, then there can be no doubt as to the attitude of public sentiment in any of those republics. Nor, as a matter of fact, if other and equally positive evidence is considered, is there any good reason for questioning the friendly attitude toward the allied cause among the people of the Southern Americas as a whole.

The Congress of Argentina has openly declared against Berlin; Uruguay has planted herself squarely on the side of the United States and the Allies; Peru and Chile, opposites in many respects, are united in condemning German methods of carrying on war at sea, and both have seized German vessels interned in their harbors. There is no question about allied sympathy in Bolivia. Farther north, and passing Brazil, which is a nation actually at war on the allied side, the smaller republics have either broken relations with Germany or declared war against her.

Despite all this, it is apparent that there is a restraining enemy influence operating, not only in Central and South America, but as far north as the Rio Grande, and that this movement has been strong enough to prevent not only individual but united action of a serviceable character in expression of the popular sentiment on the allied side.

The entire southern continent was aflame for unity before the United States entered the war. No matter what differences existed among the individual nations, they were practically as one in supporting the Monroe doctrine. With the entrance of the United States into the war, some of them declared their intention of standing by the republic by which that doctrine was first enunciated. For the moment the dream of continental unity, cherished so fondly in the south, seemed to be on the point of realization. Suddenly leaders, like the President of Argentina, posing as conservatives, although elected as radicals, appealed for calmness and greater deliberation. A Mexican mission, composed in the main of German agents, invaded Buenos Aires and other capitals. Falsities concerning the United States were widely circulated. An organized German propaganda proceeded to circulate literature broadcast. South American politicians of a certain stamp were found who consented to "admonish" the people against doing anything rash. Subsidized newspapers, professing to be pro-Ally, counseled a waiting policy, and this has been continued down to the present hour.

The United States would have served its own interests and the interests of its allies well had it dispatched a large and influential educational mission to South America a year and a half ago. There is a movement on foot, it is understood, to dispatch such a mission now. It is late, but not too late for the launching of a propaganda in allied interest in the south. There should be no mistake as to the need of it, as there should be no delay in its inauguration. The people of that quarter of the world, and many of their conscientious leaders, naturally friendly to the United States, to Great Britain, to France and to Italy, and naturally antagonistic to Germany, have been greatly influenced by German propaganda, for the most part disguised, mainly because there has been little or nothing done on the other side to counteract it.

The War Map

EARLY in the war there was published, in England, a very singular pictorial map of Europe in color. Though trashy in make-up, it is nevertheless worth while to call attention to it. The countries appeared upon it not merely as "geographical expressions," to use a familiar phrase, but more or less as individualities. Great Britain, for instance, was represented by the characteristic John Bull, France by the figure of Liberty in the Phrygian cap, and so on. But the central point of the ingenious design was the portrayal of a Europe suddenly startled into extraordinary activity by the advent of warring Michael, rushing from his fastnesses behind the Rhine upon the surprised nations. It was undoubtedly the first graphic presentation of that war map of Europe, endowed with the gift of tireless change, which for more than four years now has been an object of absorbing interest to half the world.

Today the war map is one of the ubiquitous objects of the daily life, in the street and at home. It is hawked by the peddlers of Cheapside or the Paris boulevards. It faces one in the windows of the shopping district or at the newspaper offices, a huge outline map into which, it may be, the national flags of the armies engaged are stuck, or upon which a broad red or white line marks the position of the Allies, and a deep and ominously black line that of the Central Powers. The map is virtually inescapable. It is a prominent feature of the school curriculum; it is displayed in the newspapers, on the films, and finds a place upon the family table or upon the walls of the living room or study.

The war map of the Allies, from being a mere chart indicative of the gains and losses in territory on the actual fighting fronts, has assumed the character of a map of peace. It is a map which ignores the armies in their trenches, and is primarily concerned with boundaries. Upon it new countries have sprung into being, and old countries have shrunk or expanded beyond their present limitations. It is concerned with ethnic and not geographical frontiers, with, in short, the political reconstruction of a Europe based upon justice and freedom, and in which each nation shall have equal right to its national existence, unoppressed and unthreatened by its more powerful neighbors. It is Mr. Balfour's war map of Europe, in which things are to be so arranged that "great occasions for wars will not overwhelm us." It shows, in other words, Europe rearranged, or, as one writer has put it, "the omelette of Europe unscrambled." The component parts that are now added stand out dis-

tinct and separate. Kingdoms are kingdoms and not suzerains; races live under their own governments by right of self-determination; artificial empires have disappeared; conquered provinces have been restored to their rightful owners; racial unity is manifest everywhere. Whilst, however, a war map of this kind is being taken, today, as a simple matter of course by many millions of human beings, another and diametrically opposite war map has captivated the imagination of millions more; one that promises power and temporal glory, national greatness and expansion upon the ruins of other nations, and that does not hesitate to depict an earth in which much that therein is has been obtained by foul means and conquest.

Day after day the exhilarating process of moving the pins or the flags, or drawing new lines across the war map of the allied nations, goes on. The dreams, the hopes, and the aspirations of a great section of humanity are bound up with it. Some day the pins and the flags will come to a rest. And if things shall be as the majority is striving to shape them, then the tiny emblems will stand where they signify the realization of what is best in men, their conceptions of justice, of right ideals, of pure equity and real altruism. For the right war map will be nothing if it does not stand unflinchingly for the free expression, in a readjusted and reconstructed world, of the rights of all nations as well as individuals.

Notes and Comments

AFTER due deliberation the Board of Education for Ossining have decided to drop the name of Kindergarten from their schools. For this they have substituted Primary Circle. The act is absolutely patriotic. Why should anyone pay Germany the delicate compliment of retaining a German name, albeit a name happily arrived at? The Hun is, however, receiving poetic justice, more than perhaps he deserves, for as a maker of phrases he certainly emerges triumphant. But Primary Circle! Perhaps the Board of Education considered Children's Garden too evident a means of escape! And yet would it not have exemplified the charm of the soft c and h, and, as well, have convinced the German that we want none of his? The Italians translated Kindergarten from the beginning. Giardini d'Infanzia sounded better to them. Giardini d'Infanzia! Primary Circle! The story is told that when Froebel, after long search, caught the idea of naming his school Kindergarten—he shouted "Eureka!" One wonders whether, in the first moment of delight over its new discovery, the Board of Education, Ossining, rose, shouting also, "Hats off, gentlemen, a new phrase."

"BULGARIAN outrages" used to command prominent places in the news columns, some years ago, and Germany rather smiled at them, trusting that eventually they would lead to war between Russia and Turkey, which they did. One of the most familiar headlines of that period was, "The Latest Bulgarian Atrocity," and the Berlin press, no doubt, feels very much like reviving it today.

IN ASKING that all its citizens learn the English language, Akron, Ohio, is doing only what should be expected of every city in the United States. To fall back into the old ways after the war is over would be folly. Who can point to a single adequate reason why a school or a church service should be conducted in any language but English anywhere in the republic? Compelling aliens of the older generation to use the new tongue might work a hardship, but it is difficult to conceive of any other exceptions.

THE threat recently made by Germany that she would resort to reprisals unless American soldiers ceased to use "sawed-off shotguns," has aroused no little curiosity in the United States, and perhaps throughout the rest of the civilized world. What it is impossible to understand is how Germany, with its resources in brutality, can be more inhuman in any direction or respect than she is at the present time. She has gone so far in the practice of cruelties that any new threat from her falls flat.

HAS Canada a "slush" fund? If one is curious as to what is meant by the appellation, then it may be said that it has been applied by Canadians to the purchase, in the United States, of a newspaper by money advanced through the brewery interests. Canada, as a consequence of the revelations, is looking round at its own house, re-reading beer posters, and eagerly turning up back numbers of newspapers containing display advertising of the brewery interests, and suspicious editorials that supported the brewers' wine and beer campaign. The result so far is that Canada half suspects that it has a "slush" fund. But why not try the effect of a Royal Commission, just to make sure?

IT APPEARS that United States Consul-General Poole succeeded in getting out of Moscow barely in time to escape arrest at the hands of the Bolsheviks. Late news seems to indicate clearly that plans were on foot to detain, and probably to maltreat him. The Bolsheviks have proved to be apt pupils of their German instructors in all that pertains to international lawlessness.

MANY sorts of replies have been made to the advances of Germany and Austria for peace of a kind to correspond with their desires. The propagandists of the Central Powers, so-called, are now suggesting that it would be a wondrously beautiful thing were the conflict now brought to a speedy close, so that the peaceful industries of the earth might be resumed. The reply to this from the manufacturing chemists of the United States, "Never say dye!" beats the President's latest note for brevity, and, when considered in all its bearings, is perhaps equally to the point.

IN PLANNING farm holdings for returned soldiers, the United States Secretary of the Interior suggests that immense areas in the West may be made highly productive by reclamation work along lines already mapped out. Less public land is available, of course, than at the close of the Civil War, when the nation was told, in popular jingles, that Uncle Sam had a farm for every soldier. It will be long, though, before it will be necessary to adopt Prof. J. Russell Smith's plan for three-story gardens, with trees overhead, vegetables on the ground floor, and mushrooms in the cellar.

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